













HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.



# MIDDLESEX

Biographical and Pictorial.



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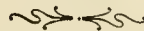


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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.,  
The Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

## His Grace The Duke of Bedford, K.G.



**P**ROMINENT amongst the noble Houses to which England is deeply indebted for some of her wisest Statesmen is that of Russell, of which the present head is Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., 11th Duke of Bedford, the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex.

The Russells were important landowners in Dorset so early as 1202, for in that year John Russell (who held the Manor of Kingston Russell by sergeancy to be Marshal of the King's buttery) paid fifty marks to the Crown on his marriage with Rohesia Bardulf, widow of Henry de la Pomerai of Berry Pomerai, County Devon. He was afterwards, in 1220, Governor of Corfe Castle. Other branches of the Russell family were about that time settled on lands in Dorset at Kingston Lacy, Tyneham, Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, West Holne and Berwick in the parish of Swyre.

The lineal ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford was Henry Russell, who was the Member of Parliament for Weymouth and who was living in 1455. His great grandson, John Russell, was the 1st Earl of Bedford, and was born in 1485. He resided at Berwick, about four miles from Bridport. His rise to fame was distinctly romantic in its origin. In 1506 the Archduke Philip of Austria, only son of the Emperor Maximilian I. and husband of Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Arragon, was driven into Weymouth by a storm whilst on his passage from Flanders to Spain. He was received at Wolferton by Sir T. Trenchard, Knt., who sent to

inform Henry VII. of the Prince's landing. While waiting the King's instructions, Sir Thomas invited his kinsman, John Russell, who had lately returned from the Continent with some knowledge of foreign languages, to attend upon the Archduke. So well was the Prince pleased with his new acquaintance, that when he was summoned to Windsor, he was accompanied by John Russell, who quickly became a favourite at Court and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in 1507. He proved equally popular with Henry VIII. and attended that monarch during his French wars. Honours were bestowed upon him and he was advanced to the peerage under the title of Baron Russell and created a Knight of the Garter in 1539. When the great Monasteries were dissolved in 1540 he obtained a grant of the lands formerly belonging to the Abbey of Tavistock. He was made Lord High Admiral of England in 1542. Under Edward VI. he obtained also a grant of the monastery lands at Woburn, Bedfordshire, and was created Earl of Bedford in 1550. His lucky star continuing in the ascendant, the Earl was appointed by Queen Mary an ambassador to Spain, being charged with the special duty of escorting to England her husband, Philip II. Dying in 1555, the Earl was succeeded by his son Francis, who flourished under Queen Elizabeth.

The 5th Earl, who at the Restoration of Charles II. carried St. Edward's sceptre, was in 1694 created Marquess of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. His second son was the distinguished patriot, William Lord Russell, who was first returned to Parliament for the County of Bedford in 1678. He was subsequently charged with high treason as a participator in the Rye House Plot, declared guilty and beheaded at Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21st, 1684.

The 1st Duke of Bedford was succeeded by his grandson, Wriothesley, son of William Lord Russell. The 2nd Duke, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Howland of Streatham, acquired a considerable fortune. His second son, John, who subsequently succeeded as 4th Duke, was in 1756 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1762 was the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, in which character he signed at Fontainebleau the preliminaries of peace between France and Spain. John the 6th Duke was also Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1806-7. The present Duke's father, the 9th Duke, was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Huntingdon. He sat in Parliament as the Member for Bedfordshire from 1847-72. He was succeeded in his dignities by his eldest son, upon whose death without children in 1893, his brother, the present Duke, succeeded to the titles and estates.

As Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex the Duke of Bedford holds a post which was filled by one of his ancestors, Lord Edward Russell, in 1700. The office is one which is hoary with age and venerable in its antiquity. The appointment is made by the Sovereign by Patent under the Great Seal.

It is interesting to note that the office had its origin in the occasional Commissions of Array issued by the Crown in times of danger, requiring experienced persons to muster the inhabitants of the Counties to which the Commissions were sent and organise them on military lines. The historical student will remember that the Long Parliament denied the right of the Crown to issue such Commissions, and it was this very question which proved the immediate cause of the breach between Charles I. and his subjects. The legality of the Commissions was vindicated by a declaratory Act passed at the time of the Restoration.

The Duke of Bedford by virtue of his position as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, an office which he has held since 1898, is the permanent local representative of the Crown and is at the head of the Magistracy and Auxiliary Forces. He is the official channel of communication between the Government and the Magistracy, and in an emergency would be responsible for the preservation of public tranquillity in the County.

His Grace, who was born on the 19th of February, 1858, in London, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1879 he joined the Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, subsequently receiving the medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. From 1884-88 he served as A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India. His Grace still retains his active interest in military matters and is Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, as well as Hon. Colonel of the 19th Middlesex R. V. and Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Vol. Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

In 1900 the Duke of Bedford was the first Mayor of Holborn. He is Chairman of the Bedfordshire County Council, as well as being a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that County.

Since 1899 His Grace has been President of the Zoological Society of London.

His Grace married, January 30th, 1888, Mary du Caurroy, a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and daughter of

the Ven. W. H. Tribe, late Archdeacon of Lahore, by whom he has issue Hastings William Sackville, Marquess of Tavistock. The Duchess of Bedford is well known for the active interest which she takes in natural history, and for her dexterity in riding, fishing, and shooting.

When in town the Duke and Duchess of Bedford reside at 15, Belgrave Square, S.W. They have numerous country seats, the principal being Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, which is famous for its collection of pictures in which is included some of the best works of Rembrandt, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, Titian, Tintoretto, Rubens, Teniers, Canaletti and Both. Chief amongst the treasures of Woburn Abbey is the Bacchanalian vase which was purchased from Lord Cawdor in 1800 for seven hundred guineas, and which was dug from beneath the ruins of Adrian's Villa.

The Duke of Bedford, who is a Liberal Unionist in politics, is a staunch Churchman and the patron of twenty-five livings.

Amongst the other titles which appertain to the Russell family are those of Marquess of Tavistock (1694); Earl of Bedford (1550); Baron Russell of Chenies (1539); Baron Russell of Thornhaugh (1603); Baron Howland of Streatham (1695). The family motto is the philosophical dictum, "*Che sarà sarà*."



## A. K. Carlyon, Esq., D.L., J.P.,

High Sheriff of Middlesex (1906).



OLDEST son of the late Rev. Philip Carlyon, M.A., formerly Vicar of Wisbech St. Mary, Cambridgeshire, by his wife Grace Julia, daughter of the late Colonel Keith Young (71st Highlanders), of Holly Hill, Sussex, and Ascreavie, Forfarshire, Mr. Alexander Keith Carlyon, of Mount Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the present High Sheriff of Middlesex, was born April 30th, 1848. He was educated at Sherborne School, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1887.

Mr. Carlyon married April 24th, 1873, Julia Ann Augusta, daughter of the late Major Carlyon, J.P., D.L., of Tregrehan, Cornwall, and Alperton Lodge, Middlesex. He has one son, Tristrem, who was born August 4th, 1877, educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Oxford, and now a Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, and five daughters.

Both Mr. Carlyon and his wife belong to the ancient and honoured Cornish family of Carlyon of Tregrehan, which has had its principal residences for centuries in the parishes of St. Austell and St. Blazey. Mention of its members are to be found in Gilbert's and

other Histories of Cornwall, and Lysons in his “Magna Britannia” says of them :—

“Carlyon of Tregrehan in St. Blazey—This family has been settled at Tregrehan and at Menagwins in St. Austell more than three centuries. There is no document extant to confirm the conjecture, but it is most probable that they were originally of the same stock as the Carlyons of Carlyon in Kea which barton belonged at an early period to a family of that name. . . . Carlyon or Carlion is supposed by Tomas the ancient Rhymer whose Romaunce was published in 1804 by Mr. Walter Scott to have been the residence of his hero Sir Tristrem. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that among the more remote ancestors of Mr. Carlyon of Tregrehan Tristram occurs as a Christian name, in allusion probably to this celebrated hero of romaunce whose name by Carew’s mention of it appears to have been well known in Cornwall.”

Sir Walter Scott himself was interested in searching out the locality and history of the “Carlion” mentioned by Tomas the Rhymer in the following lines :—

Tristrem’s schep was yare  
He asked his bensoun  
The haven he gan out furr  
It hight Carlioun.

Hals, another ancient historian of Cornwall, makes the following remarks :—

“In this parish liveth Curlyon, gent, that married Hawkins.” And he goes on to say—“If I were admitted to judge or conjecture, I would say this family of Cur-Lyon, by its name and arms were descendants of Richard Carlyon, alias King Richard I.”



## His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.



YON (or Sion) House is one of the most conspicuous ornaments in the County of Middlesex. It stands in a beautiful park which stretches from Brentford to Isleworth along the bank of the river Thames.

The mansion is a large quadrangular building, with a square tower at each angle faced with Bath stone, three stories high (including the ground floor) and crowned with an embattled parapet. In the centre of the west front is an embattled portico which affords a covered way for carriages and serves as the grand entrance, a flight of steps leading from it to the Great Hall. From this front a broad lawn extends to the footpath to Isleworth, being flanked on either side by an embattled square stone lodge.

The east or river front has an arcade extending the entire length of the ground floor, between the towers. The projecting central bay, which is carried the whole height of the building was crowned on September 30th, 1874, with the wellknown lion, mounted on his old arched pedestal, which, until its demolition, graced the Strand front of Northumberland House. This front with the surrounding trees is seen to great advantage from the Thames, and has certainly gained in dignity and picturesqueness by the addition of the Percy crest, which aptly breaks the hard line of battlements.

The view is very charming, the lawns bordered by noble trees sloping down to the river which, as the boundary wall is sunk and

concealed, appears to flow through the grounds, Kew Gardens on the opposite bank forming in semblance a part of the domain.

The Great Hall is a noble room 66ft. by 31ft. and 34ft. high. The floor is of black and white marble, antique statues being placed along the sides of the walls. It leads to the Vestibule which is regarded as one of the richest and most effective of Adams' apartments. This is about 34ft. by 30ft. and 21ft. high. The twelve Ionic columns of verd antique were found in the Tiber and purchased by the Duke of Northumberland for £1,000 each. Sixteen pilasters of the same costly material further ornament the apartment, while the floor is of scagliola worked in patterns.

The Drawingroom, 44ft. by 21ft. and 21ft. high, is the most sumptuous room in the house. The fittings, furniture and decorations are of the richest and most costly kind, and the ornate ceilings, chimney pieces, Mosaic tables and Roman antiques found in the Baths of Tiberius, deserve attention as works of art as well as ornament.

In the Diningroom, a fine apartment measuring 62ft. by 21ft. and about 22ft. in height, the walls are relieved by marble pilasters. There are several portraits, amongst them being those of former Dukes and Duchesses of Northumberland by Reynolds, Barry, Lawrence, etc., and a portrait of Queen Charlotte by Reynolds. In an adjoining room hang portraits of Bonaparte and Wellington, Landseer's "Deerstalkers," and a "Boarhunt" by Snyders.

In the corridors and smaller rooms are portraits by Albert Durer (of his father), Schoreel, Vandyck, Bernard Van Orley, and other famous masters. There are also one or two portraits by Hans Holbein. The other pictures include works of various degrees of merit by Garofalo, Luca Giordano, Salvator Rosa, Both, Gaspar Poussin, Teniers, and other masters of the various schools.

The Gallery, of which Horace Walpole claimed to have given the idea, extends the entire length of the Eastern front, and is 135ft. long, 14ft. wide, and 14ft. high. The walls and ceiling are decorated with stucco work, and paintings in chiaroscuro. It is arranged as a combined museum and library and contains, besides a fine collection of books, numerous objects of antiquity, and a splendid vase of Irish crystal mounted in gold, which was presented by the ladies of Ireland to a late Duchess of Northumberland when leaving Ireland at the close of the Duke's Lord Lieutenancy.

The grounds are charming. They were laid out by "Capability" Browne, but have since been much altered. The lawns are wide and smooth, the trees and shrubs of unusual variety, size and beauty. There are magnificent cedars, the largest stonepines in England, silver firs of surprising height, as well as many other varieties of the fir tribe, spruces, poplars, Turkey oaks, copper beeches, Judas trees, tulip trees, magnolias, catalpas, large groups of acacias, giant Portugal laurels, and most of the ordinary park trees.

The gardens of Syon are of great extent and beauty, and have long been celebrated. The Protector Somerset (the builder of the first house) formed a botanic garden here, one of the first in England. It has since been several times remodelled, its present form being in the main due to the late Richard Forrest. There are also excellent flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens. The Great Conservatory (designed by Fowler) is in the form of a wide crescent, with pavilions at the extremities, and a lofty central dome.

In the outbuildings are some fragments of Syon Monastery, and tradition affirms that the ancient mulberry trees, now kept alive with difficulty, once belonged to the Convent Gardens.

The Percy seat at the beautiful village of Albury, with its magnificent trees and wonderful silent pool, is also a noted spot, both in Ecclesiastical as well as in Roman history. As regards the pool, there are various traditional stories connected with it, and these the late Martin Tupper has utilised in his romance of "Stephen Langton." Albury park is of a moderate size, but it is so secluded and densely wooded in the part immediately overlooking the mansion that it has a most romantic appearance, and as its boundaries in the east seem to blend with the wild and beautiful common, it appears larger than it really is. The grounds, which are admirably laid out, originally by John Evelyn, of "Sylvan" celebrity, formerly belonged to the Howards, Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk, from whom it passed to the family of Finches and was purchased in the year 1819 by the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., being for many years the seat of the Drummond family. After this distinguished politician's death, Albury came by the marriage of his daughter with the Duke of Northumberland into the possession of the Percies, and has been handed down to the present Duke.

Henry George Percy, the 7th and present Duke of this noble and illustrious House, in addition to being a Knight of the Garter, is also a Baronet and a Privy Councillor, V.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., and

F.S.A., and an A.D.C. to King Edward VII. His Grace was born on the 29th day of May, 1846, and was educated at Christ's College, Oxford. He is the eldest son of the 6th Duke, who married Miss Louisa Drummond, and by whom, as explained above, Albury park came into the possession of the Percy family. The 6th Duke was greatly interested in the lifeboat system, and in 1850 offered a valuable prize for the best form of lifeboat.

The present Duke was in 1887 summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Lovaine, and succeeded to the Dukedom in 1899. In 1868 his Grace married Lady Edith Campbell, a daughter of the late 8th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

The original name of the family was "Smithson," derived from one Hugh Smithson, a zealous Royalist who was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir Hugh died in 1670 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Jerome Smithson, who died in 1684. His son, Sir Hugh, thereupon succeeded to the title. Dying in 1729, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Hugh (4th Bart.) who in the year 1750 was created Duke of Northumberland, and assumed by Act of Parliament the name of Percy.

However proud the family may be, and undoubtedly are, of the name, and "long roll" of eminent Percies, the original patronymic—"Smithson"—is not without honour. "The noble family of Northumberland," says a distinguished writer, "have always been famed for their hospitality and humanity. The name of 'Smithson' has obtained fame of an adjectival form in the United States, where the munificence of an Englishman (who claimed some kind of connection with the noble family of Northumberland) has given that country the opportunity of raising a noble institution for the advancement and popularisation of science."

As regards the Percies, William de Percy (one of His Grace's ancestors) was greatly in favour with King William I., who gave him a Barony. He took part in the first Crusade and died in sight of the City of Jerusalem, in the year 1096. The 3rd Baron's daughter, Agnes de Percy, married a descendant of Charlemagne, Joscaline, who assumed the name of Percy. The 9th feudal Baron, and 1st Baron Percy of Parliament, was one of the noble lords who in the year 1391 signed the letter to Boniface III., notifying that the King of England was not to be answerable to any Tribunal for his rights. The 4th Lord became Earl of Northumberland and his eldest son was the celebrated Hotspur who fought at Otterburn (Chevy Chase) in the

year 1388, and fell at Shrewsbury in the year 1403. The Earl also fell fighting against Henry IV. in 1408 at Bramham Moor. The 2nd Earl, his grandson, fell fighting for Henry VI. at St. Albans, in the year 1455. The 3rd Earl led the van of the Lancastrians at Towton in the year 1461. The 4th Earl was required by Henry VII. to raise a subsidy in his County, but he was slain in the year 1489 by the populace in his house. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, an eminent statesman, was beheaded in the Tower in the year 1553.

The title having become extinct, it was renewed with the 5th Earl's grandson, who conspired against Queen Elizabeth, and was, in the year 1572, beheaded at York, avowing to the last the Pope's supremacy. The 8th Earl, his brother, was suspected of favouring Mary, Queen of Scots, and, in 1585, was found dead in the Tower of London. The 9th Earl was most severely treated about the year 1665, vigorous efforts, which completely failed, being made to prove that he had been connected with the Gunpowder Plot. The 10th Earl promoted the Parliamentary interests, but afterwards advocated and supported those of Charles II.

For a second time, the title became extinct with the 11th Earl who died in the year 1670. King Charles II. in the year 1674 created the Duchess of Cleveland's third son, George Fitzroy, Earl and then Duke of Northumberland. Elizabeth, daughter of the 11th Earl, married in the year 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset. Her eldest son was the first of the present Earls of Northumberland, being raised to the dignity in the year 1749. His daughter Elizabeth, married the before-mentioned Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., who was created Earl Percy in the year 1766. Such are a few of the interesting events connected with His Grace's ancestry, and the early devolutions of the titles attached to the Dukedom and Earldoms.

The other titles connected with the Dukedom are Earl of Northumberland, Baron Warkworth (1749), Earl Percy (1766), Earl of Beverley (1790), Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick (1784). Some former titles belonging to this house have passed to the Dukedom of Atholl. The present Duke is appropriately enough Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, which being literally interpreted signifies "lands north of the river Humber."

From 1868-85 His Grace was Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household. From 1874-75 he was President of the Archæological Institute, and from 1884-92 a Trustee of the British Museum. As

Earl Percy he sat from 1868-85 in the House of Commons as the Conservative Member for North Northumberland.

The Duke of Northumberland is a staunch Conservative and at the present time occupies the highest position in the most important of the leading Constitutional Associations.

In the House of Lords His Grace's utterances command the most profound respect, and there is scarcely a benevolent, literary, or scientific institution in the United Kingdom that does not receive both sympathetic, as well as financial and other support, whenever an appeal is made for the exercise either of the Duke's power or benevolence.

Many generations of this illustrious House resided when in London at the ancient historic "Northumberland House." This noble ancestral home of the Percies was situated at Charing Cross, near Parliament Street, and was easily recognisable by the Blue Lion Statant (the crest of the Percies). For nearly three centuries it stood, a most conspicuous feature in London—or rather Westminster—but in order to make room for pressing modern improvements, viz., a new thoroughfare from Charing Cross to the Victoria Embankment, the stately mansion was demolished in the autumn of 1874. Though a somewhat dull, plain building, its unusually massive character caused it to stand out in bold relief from the adjacent structures, and this, combined with all its historic associations, endowed it with a considerable amount of dignity. According to the antiquary Pennant, the building originally stood on the site of a certain Chapel or Hospital of St. Mary, which had been founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Earl of Pembroke, on a piece of ground which he had given to the Priory of Rouncivale, in Navarre.

The present Duke's town residence is 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W. His clubs are the Carlton, Travellers', and St. Stephen's.

In addition to the residences at Syon and Albury, His Grace inherits from his ancestors many generations removed, numerous other magnificent seats, comprising no fewer than four ancient Castles all in the County of Northumberland, these being the Castles of Alnwick, Kielder, Warkworth and Prudhoe, which have been intimately associated with many important and stirring events in English History. Centuries ago, the family were forced to surrender them to the State, but "the Percies" are still their proud possessors, for, happily, in more quiet and conscientious times they were restored. It was at

Alnwick Castle in the summer of the present year (1906) that the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland had the honour of entertaining King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and there the King was shown amongst other treasures ancient books and MSS which in the olden times belonged to his predecessors on the Throne of England. Amongst these was Anne Boleyn's "Book of Ecclesiastes," having annotations written in the margin by the unfortunate Queen; and the "Sherborne Mi-sal," which ranks amongst the most priceless MSS in the world. It is in abbreviated Latin, being illuminated with allegorical figures and stories of the saints. Here, too, is also Henry VIII.'s own private Prayer-book, having his signature upon the fly-leaf, and which was presented by him to Queen Margaret of Scotland.

His Grace is the Patron of twenty-six ecclesiastical livings, spread over an extensive area of four Counties, viz., Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Surrey. The Duke is greatly interested in Ecclesiastical matters, and few lay Patrons exercise a sounder discretion in the selection and appointment of Clergy for the spiritual livings at their disposal.









THE RIGHT HON.  
THE EARL OF JERSEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.L., J.P.

## The Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.L., J.P.



**O**F Royal descent and belonging to a race the members of which have continuously been honoured by intimate association with the reigning Monarch, the Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey has worthily upheld the best traditions of his family. Born in 1845, he is the eldest son of the 6th Earl and Julia, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was educated at Eton and Baliol College, Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1859.

From 1875-77 the Earl of Jersey was a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, while from 1889-90 he was Paymaster-General. As Governor-General of New South Wales, which post he held from 1890-1893, Lord Jersey has had the opportunity of studying Colonial needs at first hand, and his experience in this office has since often stood him in good stead when in debate need has arisen for confuting with the knowledge gained by practical experience the windy periods of orators whose arguments had no basis but theory. From 1904-5 his Lordship was Acting Agent-General for New South Wales in London and in the latter year attended the International Agricultural Conference at Rome as British Delegate.

Lord Jersey has always shown himself actively interested in County affairs. He has been Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for Oxfordshire since 1887, is a member of the Oxfordshire County Council and an Alderman for Middlesex, besides fulfilling the duties of

Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Oxfordshire and those of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire. He was formerly a Cornet in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry.

As Chairman of the Light Railway Commission of 1896-1905, Lord Jersey displayed considerable tact and business ability, combined with that patience which is a *sine quâ non* for the proper holding of so important a position. As a County man whose rural journeyings have made him well acquainted with the necessities of outlying districts, his Lordship must view with intense satisfaction the advantages already resulting from even the early stages of the Light Railway movement. While motor cars are the luxury of the well-to-do, the poorer members of the community now possess in the electric tramways a means of locomotion which not only aids them materially in their business undertakings, but also helps them at leisure times to secure some of that fresh air and change of environment which the toilers of to-day find so essential to their well-being.

In the banking world the Earl of Jersey is well known as one of the principal proprietors of Child's Bank. Amongst Freemasons, also, his is a name to conjure with, for he has been Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire since 1885.

The Earl of Jersey married in 1872, the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of the second Lord Leigh, and has two sons and three daughters, his heir being known as Viscount Villiers.

The family history of the Villiers is one of great interest. Their descent is traced from the Villiers, Seigneurs of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy, a member of which house came over to England with William the Conqueror. Subsequent to the coming of the Norman, records show that Pagan de Villiers was Lord of Crosby in Lancashire and also possessed Newbold in Nottinghamshire, which his posterity held until the reign of Edward III. This Pagan was a witness to the Foundation Charter of Roger of Poitou to the monastery of Lancaster and flourished in the reigns of William II. and Henry I.

To a Gilbert de Villers King John granted for homage and service "all the mediety which he possessed in the vicarage and mill of Mesnascel." Another descendant of the Norman Villiers, Sir Nicholas de Villiers, in 1268 followed Edward I. to the Holy Land. In the 26th year of Edward III.'s reign, this Nicholas's second son, Geoffery, who had succeeded his elder brother to the title and estates, was



LADY JERSEY.



one of the knights for the County of Leicester in the Parliament held at Westminster. Sir George Villiers, Knight of Brokesby, was a person of note in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being Sheriff for the County of Leicester in 1591. Sir George married twice. By his second wife, who survived her husband and was created Countess of Buckingham in 1618, he had three sons, one of whom was the famous George, Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of James I. and Charles I., and who was the chief promotor of the family fortunes.

Edward, Sir George's second son by his first wife, was in 1620 sent as an Ambassador to Bohemia, and in 1622, as the result of the influence of his half brother, the Duke of Buckingham, was appointed to the Presidency of Munster, in Ireland, on the death of the Earl of Thomond. To the grief of the whole population he died in 1626 and was buried in the Earl of Cork's Chapel at Youghal where these lines attest the esteem in which he was held—

Munster may curse the time when Villiers came  
To make us worse by leaving such a name  
Of noble parts as none can imitate,  
But those whose hearts are married to the State,  
But that they press to imitate his fame  
Munster may bless the time when Villiers came.

Sir Edward's fifth son, Sir Edward Villiers, Knight of Richmond, was for his gallantry as a military officer knighted by Charles II. in 1680 and was appointed Knight Marshal of the Household and Governor of Tynemouth Castle. From Charles II. he had a grant of the Manor of Richmond. His wife was governess to the Princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James II., both of whom were afterwards Queens of England. It was the eldest son of this marriage, Edward Villiers, who was the first Earl of Jersey. He was created Baron Villiers of Hoo, County Kent, and Viscount Villiers (peerage of England) in 1691 and Earl of the Island of Jersey (peerage of England) in 1697. He was successively Special Ambassador to the Hague, Ambassador to the States General, and to France. Other offices which he filled were those of Lord Justice of Ireland, Secretary of State, Master of the Horse, Lord Chamberlain of the Household and Knight Marshal. He died in 1711 and it was his grandson, the third Earl of Jersey, who succeeded his kinsman as 6th Viscount Grandison.

It was through the marriage of this third Earl that the Villiers are entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of Plantagenet. In 1733 he

married Lady Anne Egerton, widow of Wriothesley, third Duke of Bedford and daughter of Scroop Egerton, first Duke of Bridgewater, who was directly descended from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his marriage with Mary, Queen Dowager of France, sister and co-heir of King Henry VIII.

Besides being Earl of Jersey, the head of the Villiers family is also Viscount Grandison of Limerick in the County of Leitrim, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoo, Kent. Special interest attaches to the Viscounty of Grandison, which was first brought into the family through the wife of the above-mentioned Sir Edward Villiers. Her uncle, Sir Oliver St. John, was in 1620 created Viscount Grandison in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his niece Barbara who, as we have said, was the wife of Sir Edward Villiers. Upon his death in 1630, the 1st Viscount was succeeded by his grand-nephew, William Villiers, the eldest son of Barbara and a zealous partizan of Charles I., for whom he fought so valiantly at Bristol in 1643 that he died from the wounds then received. John, the 5th Viscount, was in 1721 created Earl Grandison in the Peerage of Ireland. Upon his death in 1766 the Earldom became extinct, but he was succeeded in the Viscounty by his kinsman William the 3rd Earl of Jersey, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, at whose funeral in 1751 he was one of the pall bearers. This Earl's successor and son, the 4th Earl of Jersey, was successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Chamberlain of the Household and Master of the Buckhounds. His son George, the 5th Earl, married in 1804 Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmorland by Sarah, daughter and sole heir of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, and by Royal Licence he assumed the additional surname of Child in 1821. He was twice Lord Chamberlain to William IV. and twice Master of the Horse to Queen Victoria. Dying in 1859, he was succeeded by his son George Augustus Frederick, the father of the present holder of the title, who upheld the Conservative interest in Parliament as the Member successively for Honiton, Weymouth and Cirencester.

Osterley Park, the Earl of Jersey's Middlesex seat, possesses an interesting history and has been the scene of many an important and noble gathering. In 1508 it was bequeathed by the then possessor, Hugh Denys, to the Prior and Convent of Sheen, subsequently being conveyed to the Abbess and Convent of Sion. Upon the Suppression of the Monasteries, it was granted by the King to Henry Marquess of Exeter. Reverting to the Crown upon his attainder, it was given in

1557 to Augustus Thier. Between this period and 1570 it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, to whom London is indebted for its Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas began to rebuild the Manor House, but it was not completed until 1577. Norden describes it as "a faire and stately building of brick" and speaks of "a very faire heronrie" which existed in the Park.

But Sir Thomas found it quite impossible to absolutely leave his money-making behind him in London, and within the park he erected paper, oil, and corn mills, the motive power for which he found in the lakes. On one occasion Queen Elizabeth paid Sir Thomas a visit at Osterley, and took exception to the size of the courtyard before it, thinking the house would look better were it divided into two. With marvellous rapidity, Sir Thomas summoned workmen from London; and while the Queen slept the suggested wall became a fact. Commenting upon the speed with which the work was effected, one of the courtiers, with the punning wit of the day, is said to have observed that "it was no wonder he who could build a Change could so soon change a building"; whilst another, less kind, reflected upon the internal troubles of the Gresham family, by remarking that "a house is more easily divided than united."

Sir Edward Cook was a later resident at Osterley, and after him it was occupied by the Earl of Desmond, who married one of the co-heiresses of the estate, and made Osterley his residence for many years. The next owner was Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, who lived here until his death in 1668. The subsequent occupant was Dr. Barton, a great projector known by his treatise published in 1696 on "the expediency of coining the new money lighter," which was written in answer to a pamphlet by Locke, who advanced the opposite view. By Dr. Barton the estate was mortgaged to Sir Thomas Child, subsequently passing to the Earl of Jersey by his marriage with the grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The greater portion of Sir Thomas Gresham's structure was pulled down by Sir Francis Child in 1760, when he began to rebuild. In form the house resembles a quadrangle enclosing a central court. Upon the north-east or principal front, where was the court divided to please Queen Elizabeth, there is now a grand portico composed of twelve Ionic columns which support an angular pediment, the tympanum of which, together with the roofing of the portico, is richly ornamented. The stables and one of the square turrets which stand at the corners of the building are the only remaining portions of the mansion erected by Sir Thomas Gresham.

The interior was furnished by Robert Child, Esq., who succeeded to the possession on the death of Sir Francis Child in 1763. The great entrance hall is adorned with stucco work and the staircase is embellished with a painting by Rubens representing the apotheosis of William, Prince of Orange, which was brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child.

In the gallery are pictures by Rubens, Vandyck and Romæy, among the most notable of them being portraits of the Earl and Countess of Westmorland and of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The beautiful library contains a valuable collection of books which are kept in highly carved and ornamental cases. The mansion stands in the centre of a well kept park of some 350 acres, diversified by three broad sheets of water and a quantity of fine timber, the whole comprising a very rich and extensive landscape.

The Earl of Jersey has also a residence at Middleton Park, Bicester. His clubs are the Carlton and the Junior Carlton.



## The Right Hon. The Earl Waldegrave, P.C., J.P.

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THIS Lordship, who was born on the 2nd March, 1851, is the son of the late Viscount Chewton, and the only daughter of Captain Bastard, R.N. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. Degree. In 1859 he succeeded his grandfather.

From 1886-92 Lord Waldegrave served as a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and again from 1895-96, in which latter year he was appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, a position he held till the change of Government in 1906. From 1889-96 his Lordship was the second Conservative Whip in the House of Lords, and since 1896 he has been the Chief Whip.

Earl Waldegrave has been an Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy since 1899. He served in the London Rifle Brigade for 28 years and retired in 1901 with the rank of Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel. His Lordship was Chairman of the National Rifle Association from 1891-96 and is at the present time Vice-Chairman, and is always ready to urge the importance of seeing that so far as possible the vital matter of Home Defence is properly provided for.

Earl Waldegrave married in 1874, Lady Mary Dorothea Palmer, daughter of the 1st Earl of Selborne, and has one son, Viscount Chewton, and two daughters.

The noble Earl is a man of wide general knowledge and literary culture. He is well versed in home and foreign matters and is a keen student of the times. A staunch Conservative, his views are by no means of an antiquated or autocratic character. He sees clearly that the spirit of the age is unmistakably in the direction of progress, and so far from being opposed to progress, Lord Waldegrave favours it, providing, of course, that it be of a really constitutional character. He certainly has no sympathy with the policy of the extreme Radicals, considering that the Conservative Party are the truest friends of the people and consequently the better deserving of the country's support.

The surname of this family is derived from a place in Northamptonshire originally written Walgrave. So far back as 1205 a John de Walgrave served as Sheriff of London. His great grandson, Sir Richard Walgrave, Knight of Smallbridge, Suffolk, having represented that County in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., was Speaker of the House of Commons under the latter King.

His son, Sir Richard Walgrave, Knight, in the right of his mother was styled Lord of Bures and Silvesters. He was enjoined, with Lord Clinton, Sir John Howard and Lord Falconbridge, in 1402, to keep the seas, and landing 10,000 men in Brittany won the town of Conquet and Isle of Rhé. His grandson was knighted for valour on Towton Field, March 20th, 1461.

Another celebrated ancestor of the family was Edward Waldegrave, who felt fully the differences of religious opinion shared by the Tudor monarchs. By Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower because he did not forbid the celebration of Mass in the Household of the Princess Mary. When she became Queen he was, of course, in favour and was made by her a Privy Councillor. But the wheel turned again when Elizabeth was on the throne and for a second time he sojourned in the Tower, where he died. His grandson, Sir Edward Waldegrave, was indeed a valiant Knight. At the age of seventy he took up arms on behalf of Charles I. when the Civil War broke out and as some recognition of his prowess he was by the King created a Baronet in 1643. At a skirmish at Saltash in Cornwall, he had the triumph of personally taking forty prisoners. Verily, there were giants in those days!

The 4th Baronet was in 1685 made Baron Waldegrave of Chewton, Somerset, and was appointed Comptroller of the King's Household. James, the 2nd Baron, was made Viscount Chewton and

Earl Waldegrave in 1729, also being appointed a Privy Councillor and a Knight of the Garter in 1738.

The 2nd Earl was Governor and Privy Purse to George III. when Prince of Wales, also serving in a similar capacity Prince Edward, Duke of York.

In the neighbourhood of the family seat at Chewton Priory, Bath, and on his other estates, Earl Waldegrave enjoys the reputation of being a very considerate landlord. Both in Somerset and in Middlesex, for which County he is a Justice of the Peace, he is also known as a generous supporter of numerous deserving public movements and institutions. His Lordship is a devoted student of natural history, and is very fond of shooting. He is the owner of a fine gallery of pictures, included in which are some of the best examples of the work of Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Earl Waldegrave's town residence is 20, Bryanston Square, W. His clubs are the Carlton and Constitutional.









THE LATE THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MANSFIELD, P.C.

## The Right Hon. The Earl of Mansfield.



THOUGH its distant views have been somewhat curtailed by the incessant growth of London and its outer rings, Ken Wood, the Middlesex seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is one of the most beautiful estates in the County. Those who are experts in forestry believe that the mighty oaks and beeches still to be seen in its verdant glades are the real descendants of the primæval giants of the ancient Forest of Middlesex, of which Ken Wood was once an integral part.

As to the origin of the name, historians have suggested several theories based upon the different spellings which have at various times been used, namely Caenwood, Kanewood, Canewood and Kenwood. Lysons believed it was not improbable that both this estate and what he describes as "the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish Town, which in old records is written Kentesstone," were both called after the name or title of some very remote possessor. He calls to mind that one of the Deans of St. Paul's was a Reginald de Kentewode and suggests that either he or one of his ancestors derived their name from living near a wood so called. Loudon prefers to think that the name was derived from the "kerns" or oaks with which its site was formerly covered; while Lloyd holds the opinion that it is simply taken from the Norman town of Caen, because the Conqueror after coming to England gave the lands to a relation of his own who, having associations with the French town, decided to call his new possessions after it.

The earliest mention found of Ken Wood dates from the time of the suppression of the Monasteries, when records show that the monks of Waltham had an estate in the parish of St. Pancras called Canelond with woods, fishponds, etc., of the yearly value of £13.

Between 1640 and 1642, Sir James Harrington resided at Ken Wood. He was so active a Commonwealth man that he deemed it wiser to flee over the seas when the Restoration was brought about in order to escape the arrest which nearly overtook him.

Subsequently, Mr. John Bill the younger, whose father, John Bill, one of the King's printers, had been sequestered for delinquency by the Long Parliament, acquired the property. Before making his purchase he wrote and asked the advice of Sir Harry Vane who was then (1658) resident at Hampstead. Sir Harry reported that "the estate of Ken Wood appears to me to require handling well. The home desmesne is particularly good and capable of much improvement." He goes on to say that he considers the price asked is too high by £100 and, in fine, advises young Bill to leave the matter alone. But Mr. Bill evidently preferred to disregard this pronouncement, for he completed the purchase in 1660. The estate was then described as consisting of 250 acres of land, well covered with timber, while the house is mentioned as "a capital messuage of brick, wood and plaster." Amongst other appanages of the estate there were eight cottages, the fishponds which had formerly supplied the monks of Waltham with their fastday fish, and a windmill which was no doubt the Manor Mill and a source of profit to the Lord, since all the tenants were compelled to grind their corn there at his own price.

It was barely a year later that Mr. Bill had for his neighbours the Fifth Monarchy men, those politico-religious enthusiasts whose leaders, having been imprisoned in consequence of their conspiracy against Cromwell in 1657, had but recently been liberated. Under the command of Venner, a militant cooper, they were driven out of London and took refuge in Ken Wood. There for three days in mid-winter flew their banner with its wild motto, "The King Jesus with their heads at the gate," and there they kept their stronghold till Raresby rode out from the City with a band of soldiers and surrounded them. Venner showed fight to the last and was not taken until severely wounded.

Mr. Bill died in 1680 and the estate then passed into the hands of other families. In 1698 it was the home of Mr. William Bridges, Surveyor General of the Ordnance. When Mackey wrote his "Tour

through England" in 1720, Ken Wood had become the property of Dale, an upholsterer who had purchased it as a result of his speculations in connection with "The South Sea Bubble." But his good fortune did not hold long, for he mortgaged it to Lord Hay for £1,575. He was unable to redeem his pledge and in October, 1724, the Courts ordered him within six months to pay the mortgagee the sum of £1,907 7s. 6d. This he was unable to do and the estate consequently passed into Lord Hay's possession.

The matter is especially interesting as showing how the value of the estate had increased. Whereas in the time of Henry VIII. the monks of Waltham only considered it to be worth £13 per annum, and in 1724 a portion of it which covered twenty-two acres was considered to be worth less than £100 per acre; yet, by 1892, when the late Lord Mansfield sold part of it for public purposes, he was able to demand his price of £1,000 per acre and also to insist upon certain fencing, etc., being carried out by the purchaser.

In the same year that Lord Hay recovered the estate, the famous Duke of Argyle purchased it and at his death left it to his nephew, Lord Bute. The latter married the only daughter of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the some time friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole and Pope. To pay his debts, he sold it in 1755 to Lord Mansfield, the famous Judge and the lifelong companion and friend of some of the greatest wits of his time.

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was one of the principal founders of the fortune of his House which traces its descent from Sir William Murray of Tullibardine who died about 1511 leaving issue William, ancestor of the Dukes of Atholl and Sir Andrew Murray, who married the heiress of Balvaird.

Sir David Murray (of Gospertie), 1st Viscount Stormont, was the cupbearer of James VI. He became a great favourite with that monarch, having been instrumental in saving his life from the attempt made upon it by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother. In 1603 he accompanied the King to England and was created Lord Seone in 1605, having previously obtained a grant of the Abbey of Scone. In 1621 he was created Viscount Stormont.

His descendant was the celebrated 1st Earl of Mansfield, William Murray. He was a younger son of the 5th Viscount Stormont, and was born at Scone, March 2nd, 1705. He received his education at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. Being called to the Bar

in 1730, he subsequently attained the highest reputation in his profession, his eloquence earning for him the appellation of "the silver-tongued Murray." In 1742 he was appointed Solicitor General, becoming in 1754 Attorney General. Two years later he was made Lord Chief Justice of England, being at the same time elevated to the peerage as Baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham. In 1776 he was created Earl of Mansfield in the Peerage of Great Britain.

Of critics the 1st Earl has had many, but all who have studied his life have acknowledged his possession of the virtues of courage, faith and self reliance. His clients, of whom Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was one, were not slow to discover his good points. That George II. thoroughly appreciated him is seen from the following anecdote. When Lord Mansfield was appointed Attorney General, he felt there was a possibility of his loyalty to the Hanoverian cause being attacked in the House of Commons, and on the ground that the holder of so important a post should not be even suspected of high treason, offered to resign. The King's reply proved his discernment, for it was—"Sir, were I able to replace you with as able a man as yourself, I might, perhaps, permit you to give up your place."

It was from Lord Mansfield's lips that first fell the celebrated dictum that the air of England is too pure for a slave to breathe and that every man who inhales it is free, this being his decision pronounced in favour of a runaway negro, James Somerset. As a Judge he also decided against the barbarous custom of wrecking; he was in favour of freedom of religious opinion; gave literary copyright to authors and is considered to have been "the founder of the commercial law of the country."

That he knew how to be good to those less fortunate than himself is shown by an old record which preserves the fact that on January 1st, 1773, he entertained at Ken Wood (a spelling which he himself is always said to have favoured) four hundred people, giving each after dinner half a crown and a quartern loaf.

But in June, 1780, he became unpopular by reason of his voting in favour of the Bill for the relief of Catholics. In the course of the Gordon Riots the mob became so inflamed by this knowledge that they sacked his house at Bloomsbury, burning his library and valuable notebooks, and doing calculable damage to the extent of £30,000. Not satisfied with thus having shown their views, they proceeded to march to Ken Wood, intent upon doing similar mischief there. They were frustrated by the tactful behaviour of the landlord of The Spaniards



KEN WOOD, HIGHGATE.



Inn, which stands just outside the walls of the Ken Wood desmense. The weather was hot, the mob tired and thirsty. The landlord invited as many as could to rest at The Spaniards and enjoy his famous ale ; while the rest of the crowd were, at his instigation, encouraged to camp in the roadway while they enjoyed the contents of barrels hastily procured from the Ken Wood cellars. Meanwhile, urgent messengers were sent Citywards, with the result that the military appeared to find a mob whose truculence had vanished under the soothing influence of drink, and Ken Wood was saved.

Lord Mansfield's freedom from vindictiveness is seen in his acquittal of Lord George Gordon who, for his part in the riots, was tried before him on a charge of high treason.

He was utterly opposed to the severe tendency of the laws of his day. On one occasion he was trying a man accused of stealing a trinket. So that the extreme sentence might be avoided, Lord Mansfield urged the jury to declare the value of the article as less than ten shillings. The jeweller pleaded that its chief worth lay in the fashioning of it, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice said—" Gentlemen, we ourselves stand in need of mercy. Let us not hang a man for the fashion's sake."

In 1788 Lord Mansfield resigned his office, and spent the remainder of his time at Ken Wood. With the 2nd Earl of Mansfield it was also a very favourite residence. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the opposition to the attempt made in his time to enclose parts of Hampstead Heath. In 1835 the 3rd Earl and his Countess had the honour of entertaining at Ken Wood King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, their Majesties being present at a garden party held there. Their semi-state entry into Hampstead, and the many joys which marked the occasion are still remembered in the locality.

Succeeding his grandfather (who lived to the advanced age of 92 and was for many years the " Father " of the House of Lords) in 1898, the 5th Earl was for years an honoured and always popular figure in Highgate and Hampstead, for he entered keenly into the local life of the districts and conscientiously did his utmost to promote the best welfare of the people in numerous ways. Always hospitable and generous, Lord Mansfield was ever ready to bestow his influence and even when he was unable to be personally present he would frequently lend the spacious grounds of Ken Wood for public purposes.

Born in 1860 he was the eldest of the five sons of the late Viscount Stormont, son of the 4th Earl of Mansfield by his marriage with Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir John Atholl Macgregor, 3rd Baronet of Macgregor. For some years he served in the Grenadier Guards, but after his father's death in 1893 he retired in order to assist his grandfather in the management of the property. But at the time of the South African War he showed his readiness to actively aid his country by joining the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment in which he stayed until it was disbanded in 1901.

In Scotland, as in Highgate, Lord Mansfield was active in aiding the administrative work of the districts in which his property was situated, serving as member of School Boards, District and County Committees and in other ways taking the position to which his large possessions entitled him. He presided with success over one of the Scottish private bill procedure committees and was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Physical Culture in Scotland.

Unionist in politics, Lord Mansfield was at the head of the organisation of the party in Perthshire and was an active supporter of the Unionist Associations of Hampstead and St. Pancras. His sudden death on April 29, 1906, from acute pneumonia, at his Castle of Comlongon, Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, came as a sad blow to the large circle of his admirers who had learned to honour him for the manly way in which he always upheld the dignity of his race.

He was succeeded by Alan David Murray, the present and 6th Earl of Mansfield, his elder surviving brother and the third son of the late Viscount Stormont, who was born in October, 1864. He was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. From 1886-94 he was a Lieutenant in the Black Watch, being adjutant from 1889-1903. He has been a Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod (Order of the Thistle) from 1895.

Lord Mansfield married in 1899 his cousin, Margaret Helen Mary, second daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Malcolm Macgregor, 4th Baronet of Macgregor by his wife the daughter and heir of the 9th Earl of Antrim.

His Lordship's elder brother, the Hon. Andrew Murray of the Cameron Highlanders, was killed in South Africa, while in command of Lovat's Scouts.

Ken Wood is picturesquely situated, the grounds being of a very diversified character by reason of the extensive woodlands and

the water. Amongst the treasures which the house contains are an original portrait of Pope, presented by him to the 1st Earl of Mansfield, an antique bust of Homer in white marble (which also belonged to Pope), an original half length portrait of Garrick and a head of Betterton, said to have been painted by Pope. The 1st Earl's possession of this last was evidently regarded with great admiration, for it is said that as a consequence of the burning of his Bloomsbury house some hundreds of people called at Ken Wood to ask if Pope's portrait was saved.

The library, a beautiful apartment some 60ft by 21ft, decorated by Adam and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi, holds also paintings by Claud and Teniers. In the dining room is a fine portrait of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Several trees in the grounds are said to have been planted by the 1st Earl, notably the cedars of Lebanon near the house, three of which stand at the angles of an equilateral triangle and, unlike most of their kind, grow from 50ft to 60ft high without branches. The trunk of the largest measures in girth 14ft.

In addition to Ken Wood, the Earl of Mansfield is the owner of three Scottish seats, namely—Scone Palace, Perthshire; Schaw Park, Clackmannanshire; and Comlongon, Dumfriesshire.









THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CADOGAN, K.G.

## The Right Hon. The Earl Cadogan, K.G.



WO of the most interesting personages in Society life of to-day are undoubtedly the Earl and Countess of Cadogan, who most happily show how charming a life can be spent when health, wealth and intellect combine to form a dignified, harmonious whole. Middlesex has every reason to feel proud that it enjoys the honour of ranking so great a nobleman as the Earl amongst its County Justices, for it is the presence of such honourable men as he who lend the requisite dignity to County administrative affairs.

George Henry Cadogan, 5th Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, Baron Cadogan of Oakley in the Peerage of Great Britain and Baron Oakley in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born in Durham on the 12th May, 1840. The family of which he is the head is a Welsh one which dates back authentically to the thirteenth century. The member of it first raised to the peerage was Major-General William Cadogan who had a brilliant military career and after taking part in the campaigns of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whom he succeeded as Chief in command of the Army, was created Baron Cadogan of Reading, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Viscount Caversham and Earl Cadogan. He died in 1726 without issue, when all his titles lapsed, with the exception of that of Baron Cadogan of Oakley, of which the remainder, in default of issue, was by the terms of its creation limited to his brother Charles, who is the ancestor of the present Earl.

In 1717 that nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of the eminent physician, Sir Hans Sloane. As a result of this alliance, the Manor of Chelsea came into the possession of the Cadogan family. By George III. the 3rd Baron was created Viscount Chelsea, the title of Earl Cadogan being also conferred upon him at the same time. Upon the 3rd Earl Cadogan the Barony of Oakley was bestowed by William IV. in recognition of his distinguished services as an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

The present Earl, who is a grand-nephew of the famous Duke of Wellington, was sent at the age of thirteen to Eton, going in 1859 to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his earnestness of mind and his indomitable perseverance.

A political career from the first appealed to his Lordship and at the General Election of 1868 he endeavoured to storm Bury which was then a Radical constituency. Although he was not returned he had the satisfaction of knowing that he greatly reduced the previous majority and at a bye-election of 1873 he was sent to the Commons as the Member for Bath. However, he only sat for a very brief period, for his father dying on the 8th of June in the same year he succeeded him as the 5th Earl Cadogan.

But his advancement by no means checked Earl Cadogan's determination to distinguish himself in the political world, and on his first appearance in the Gilded Chamber he had the gratification of seconding the address to the Throne, discharging his duty so well that he was recognised as a man likely to make his mark on the affairs of his time. He very quickly became known as a speaker of great ability and in his speeches delivered at meetings in the country proved remarkable for his caustic criticism of the policy of his opponents.

His abilities being recognised by Lord Beaconsfield, Earl Cadogan was, in 1875 appointed Under Secretary for War, an appointment rendered of greater importance than usual, consequent upon the troublous state of European politics at the time. This position he held until 1878 when, upon Lord Derby's retirement from the Ministry, many transferences were necessary. The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland being filled by Mr. James Lowther, Lord Cadogan was appointed to succeed him as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which provided him with the requisite scope for the exercise of his diplomatic talents.

On the 25th March, 1875, in the House of Lords a vote of censure was moved on the Government for its mismanagement of

Colonial Affairs. The speech which the Earl Cadogan delivered in reply, defending the Government policy in South Africa, has ever since ranked as one of the finest made by him.

In 1886 Lord Cadogan was appointed Lord Privy Seal without a seat in the Cabinet, which, however, he joined a year later. In 1887 the management of Irish Legislative business in the House of Lords was entrusted to his care. The Government's Land Bill of that year was first introduced by him into the Upper House, and he was largely responsible for its ultimately passing. It was his share in the debates on this thorny question which induced Lord Salisbury to invite his Lordship to enter the Cabinet.

From 1895-1902, Earl Cadogan held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in this appointment reached the high water mark of a brilliant political career. His reign at Dublin Castle proved eminently popular, for with the aid of his gracious Countess, he succeeded in establishing a lasting repute for the brilliancy of his Courts. But it was not only by those who shared in the brightness of the period that Earl Cadogan was applauded. In their turn, he paid equal attention to the poor of the Emerald Isle, and during his term of office, worked most zealously, and to an extent successfully, in ameliorating the hardness of their lot.

Earl Cadogan is an Hereditary Trustee of the British Museum and a Magistrate for Norfolk as well as for Middlesex. Since 1886 he has been Hon. Colonel of the 5th (Militia) Batt. Royal Fusiliers, and was formerly Major in the Royal Westminster Militia. In 1900 he was the first Mayor of Chelsea.

His Lordship married in 1865, the Lady Beatrix Jane Craven, V.A., fourth daughter of the 2nd Earl of Craven. His heir, Viscount Chelsea, was formerly the Member of Parliament for Bury.

Culford Hall, the Suffolk County seat of the Cadogan family, is one of the country homes which has been honoured by a visit from their Majesties the King and Queen, who in the autumn of 1905 were entertained there by the Earl and Countess Cadogan. The occasion was one the memory of which will linger long throughout the country side, for the festivities were marked with magnificence almost mediæval in character, and no effort was left unspared to heighten the artistic effect of the welcome offered to a beloved King and Queen.

Lord Cadogan's town house is Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W., and his clubs the Carlton, St. Stephen's and White's.







THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.V.O., C.B.








THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH.



## The Right Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, C.V.O., C.B., D.L., J.P.



N the Earl of Bessborough Middlesex possesses a Justice of the Peace who has had the additional advantage of enjoying a legal training, for he was admitted a barrister in 1879. His Lordship has always endeavoured to act up to the worthiest of ideals, and has patiently and perseveringly pursued the path of probity and patriotism. Gentlemen of leisure, of substance, and position, such as he are best qualified to become the local administrators of Justice, for in them we are most likely to find the broad human sympathies and clear mental vision which are most surely productive of pure and unbiassed judgment.

The eldest son of the 7th Earl of Bessborough, the present Lord was born March 1st, 1851. For some time he was in the Navy, from which he retired in 1874 with the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards turned his attention to legal study, and having been admitted a barrister in 1879, he was Secretary to Lord R. Grosvenor at the Treasury from 1880-84. From 1884-95 he filled the arduous post of Private Secretary to Viscount Peel, whilst he was Speaker of the House of Commons, and again from 1896-99 he discharged similar duties for the Caledonian Canal Commissioners.

Lord Bessborough married in 1875 Blanche Vere Guest, sister of the 1st Lord Wimborne, and has an heir Viscount Duncannon born in 1880.

In addition to serving on the Commission of Peace for Middlesex, Lord Bessborough is a Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace and a County Councillor for County Kilkenny, and also a Justice of the Peace for County Carlow, for which he was High Sheriff in 1899.

The family of Ponsonby, of which the present head is the Earl of Bessborough, takes its name from the Lordship of Ponsonby in Cumberland. John Ponsonby of Haugh Heale, Cumberland, was father to Simon Ponsonby of Hale, whose grandson Henry went to Ireland in 1649 and obtained a grant of land in Kerry. Henry's elder brother, Sir John Ponsonby was a Cromwellian Colonel of Horse. He too went to Ireland and upon the reduction of that Kingdom was appointed one of the Commissioners for taking the depositions of the Protestants concerning the murders said to have been committed during the war. He was Sheriff of Wicklow and Kilkenny in 1654. He had two grants of land under the Acts of Settlement and by accumulating debentures amassed a considerable fortune. By his second wife he had two sons, of whom the youngest, William, was the 1st Viscount Duncannon of Bessborough. He was M.P. for Kilkenny in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1715 and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Lord Bessborough, Baron of Bessborough, County Kerry, September 11th, 1721. He was created Viscount Duncannon of Duncannon Fort, County Wexford, in 1722. The 2nd Viscount was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bessborough in 1739 and was created a Peer of Great Britain as Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, County Leicester, in 1749. The 4th Earl was created Baron Duncannon of Bessborough in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1834. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1846.

Lord Bessborough's residence is 17, Cavendish Square, W. His clubs are Brooks's and the Beefsteak.







THE COUNTESS OF MEXBOROUGH.

**The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Mexborough, D.L., J.P.**



MIDDLESEX is rich in possessing within its Magistracy many representatives of the most distinguished Houses. Amongst these gentlemen is the Earl of Mexborough, the founder of whose family was Sir John Savile, Knight, of Bradley Hall, Yorkshire, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.

Lord Mexborough, who also bears the titles of Viscount Pollington and Baron Pollington of Longford in Ireland, was born in 1843, being the son of the 5th Earl of Mexborough, and Rachel, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Orford. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. Degree in 1863 and his M.A. in 1866. His Lordship married in 1867, Venetia Stanley, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Rowley Stanley Errington, Bart., one of the co-heirs to the Baronies of Umfraville and Kyme. Secondly, in March, 1906, Donna Sylvia Cecilia Marie, daughter of the noble Carlo Ser-Antonio, of Lucca and Naples, and widow of Capt. Claude Clenk.

In the days of his youth, Lord Mexborough was exceedingly popular as an actor, and in 1861 he became assistant stagemanager of the famous Cambridge Amateur Dramatic Club.

Before succeeding to his titles, Lord Mexborough twice tried to enter the House of Commons, fighting the Conservative cause at Pontefract in 1872 and again in 1874, but on each occasion he was defeated. The first fight was especially memorable, as it was the first Parliamentary election at which the voting was by ballot, and also because His Lordship was opposing the re-election of a Cabinet Minister on taking office, his opponent being Mr. Hugh Childers. To enter the fray his Lordship had only ten days' notice, and even then had to hurry back from Switzerland, so that he still remembers with triumph that, despite all the circumstances against him, he only lost the day by some fifty-six votes.

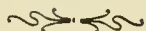
His Lordship was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st West Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Agreeable and courtly, all that the Earl of Mexborough does is well done, for there is nothing halting or lukewarm about him. He has his own views and ideas of things, and is never afraid to make them known; yet, he is happily one of the too few men who have learnt that to love any political or other principles need not be tantamount to, or entail, entertaining feelings of spleen against those of an opposite school of thought. The noble Earl is, indeed, liberal-minded, and has a befitting respect for the views of others. He has the reputation of being a very kind and sympathetic landlord, and deservedly so, for he attends, as much as he consistently can, to the wants and wishes of his tenants, by whom he is held in the greatest respect. Incidentally, we may mention, that his Lordship is in religion a Buddhist.

Never a lover of much publicity, the Earl of Mexborough prefers a quiet life, enjoying every opportunity of following his favourite recreation of reading, to which he is becoming more engrossed as advancing years make it less easy for him to indulge in his penchant for gardening.

Lord Mexborough has no Middlesex seat, but enjoys a pretty residence known as "Cannizaro," on Wimbledon Common, while in Yorkshire he is the owner of Methley Park, Leeds. His present town residence is Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W. Formerly he was the owner of the palatial mansion known as 33, Dover Street, Piccadilly, but when that thoroughfare became popular with clubs and dressmakers, he sold it, the new owners pulling down the old mansion and rebuilding.

## The Right Hon. The Earl of Lucan, K.P., J.P.



LUCAN House, Staines, the picturesque seat of the Earl of Lucan, was in earlier years the residence of Maria, Queen of Portugal. Both gardens and park are pleasingly laid out and very carefully kept.

In contradistinction to many of our nobles, the Earl of Lucan (Sir George Bingham, K.P., J.P.) represents a family of purely Saxon origin, the forebears of which were formerly resident at Sutton Bingham, Somerset. Sir John de Bingham who held the property in the time of Henry I. was the direct ancestor of Sir Ralph de Bingham who was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1229. He carried on the work of building the Cathedral, died in 1246, and was buried beneath the Nave. Sir Ralph's second son, Robert de Bingham, was an ancestor of Robert Bingham of Melcombe, whose brother, Sir Richard, was one of the most eminent soldiers of his time and who settled in Ireland. He was instrumental in reducing the insurrections in that kingdom in 1586, 1590 and 1593, and in recognition of his services was created Marshal of Ireland and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

His brother, Sir George, was military Governor of Sligo in 1596. He and Sir Richard made a good road into County Roscommon, through the Curlew Mountains which had before been considered impassable. Even in these early days in the family history a connection with Middlesex was established, for Sir George Bingham's grandson married the daughter of Sir Hugh Myddleton, of New River fame.

The 5th Baronet, Sir John Bingham, was Governor and Member of Parliament for County Mayo. He married Anne, daughter of Agmondesham Vesey, of Lucan, County Dublin, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter and heir of Patriek Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who fell at the Battle of Landen in Flanders. The 6th Baronet, Sir John Bingham, also represented Mayo in Parliament, and dying unmarried was succeeded by his brother, Sir Charles, who was created 1st Earl of Lucan.

The present Earl's father, the 3rd Earl of Lucan, was a Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, G.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight 1st Class Medjidieh, a Knight of St. Anne of Russia and Lieutenant of Mayo.

The 4th Earl of Lucan was born in 1830. Like his father, he followed a military career for some time, joining the Coldstream Guards, of which regiment he was Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1859, retiring in 1860. In 1854 he served as A.D.C. to his father in the Crimea.

His Lordship married in 1859, the Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon-Lennox, youngest daughter of the 5th Duke of Richmond, K.G., and has six sons and one daughter, his heir being Lord Bingham, who sat for some time as the Conservative member for the Chertsey Division of Surrey.

From 1865-74, the Earl of Lucan, like several of his ancestors, represented the County of Mayo in Parliament, sitting in the Conservative interest. Since 1901 he has been His Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for that County. His Lordship, who is a Representative Peer for Ireland, has since 1889 been Vice-Admiral of Connaught, County Mayo, in which Province his Irish seat, Castlebar House, is situated. He is also a Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Order of the Medjidieh, 5th Class. He has been an Alderman of the Middlesex County Council since 1889.

Lord Lucan's clubs are the Carlton and the Turf.





THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON. P.C., G.C.S.I.







LADY GEORGE HAMILTON.



## The Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, P.C., G.C.S.I.



NAME which is respected throughout Middlesex is that of Lord George Hamilton, who for many years represented the County in Parliament, and who holds high office as a Freemason. Lord George may be said to have an inherited interest in the County as for some years Bentley Priory, Great Stanmore, was a favourite residence with his father, the Duke of Abercorn. The house derives its name from a priory of Austin Canons which existed there as early as 1243. Queen Adelaide leased the Priory in 1848 and died there in 1849, the apartment still known as "the Queen's Room" having been her favourite chamber. In a summer house in the grounds Sir Walter Scott is said to have corrected the proof sheets of "Marmion," and the poet Rogers traditionally wrote some part of his "Pleasures of Memory" in the beautiful gardens for which the Priory is famous.

The third son of the 1st. Duke of Abercorn, Lord George Hamilton belongs to a family of statesmen. He was born in 1845, and was educated at Harrow. He married in 1871, Maud, youngest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood.

In 1868 his Lordship entered Parliament as the representative for the County of Middlesex. In that year it was separated into Divisions and from then until 1902 he went to St. Stephen's as the member for the Ealing Division. In the House of Commons he continually showed that he could hold his own against anyone. Although to a certain extent always an independent politician with original and well-matured ideas of his own, Lord George Hamilton is a Conservative to the back bone in the best sense of the word, and a

convinced believer in the fundamental principles of the party, the general policy of which he heartily adopts, but always reserving to himself the right of private judgment and of free comment and outspoken criticism. This notwithstanding, he has done not a little towards popularising Conservatism. He has worked hard for it, both in the House, where he has contributed ably to the debates, and outside, where he is always sure of a welcome as a platform speaker who can ensure the attention and awaken the enthusiasm of his audience. His speeches are always interesting, being invariably fresh, vigorous and epigrammatic. His Lordship is never afraid to say what he thinks, and though he may not always please all by his manly frankness, he unquestionably enjoys the admiration of the majority.

From 1874-78 Lord George Hamilton held the important post of Under-Secretary of State for India, while from 1878-80 he was Vice-President of the Council, a position in which he added not a little to the good opinions already entertained of him. From 1885-92 he was First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1895 he returned to his first department, and became Secretary of State for India, a post which he held until 1903.

As a Member of the London School Board, Lord George Hamilton also did some extremely good work. As Chairman, which post he occupied from 1894-95 his well-balanced judgment proved exceptionally serviceable to him and throughout his period of office he showed himself a genuinely sympathetic public worker and one who was anxious that everything possible should be done to put the education of the young upon a rational basis so that the Nation might have the utmost advantage of the huge sums expended.

His Lordship is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

As Captain of Deal Castle, which post he has occupied since 1899, Lord George Hamilton enjoys a picturesque modern residence close by the old Castle which was built by Henry VIII. in 1539.

Since 1892 Lord George Hamilton has been Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, a Province in which he is greatly revered by the members of the Craft on account of the keen interest he takes in all that appertains to the welfare of the Masonic Order. He is also a Governor of Harrow School, the foundation stone of the new Speech Room for which was laid by his father on July 2nd, 1874.

Lord George Hamilton's town residence is 17, Montagu Street, Portman Square, W. His clubs are the Carlton and the Athenæum.

## The Right Hon. The Viscount Enfield, A.M.I.C.E., J.P.

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**A**S a County Alderman, both for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, Edmund Henry Byng, Viscount Enfield, is recognised in the County as a gentleman who constantly and strenuously works for the advancement of all that will tend to promote the public weal. Though he has never cared to exert himself to attain success as a public man, Viscount Enfield has become recognised as a valuable assistant in matters administrative on account of the quiet and sincere interest which he is always known to take in County affairs.

A cause which has undoubtedly contributed much to increasing the value of Viscount Enfield's advice in public matters has been the fact that he is no mere theorist who has always enjoyed only the soft side of life, but he has himself taken a practical share in arduous work. Viscount Enfield for some years worked as a civil engineer, serving an apprenticeship with the late Mr. W. H. Barlow, Past President of the Institute of Civil Engineers and being employed on work on the Midland Railway and the new Tay bridge. He was subsequently appointed Resident Engineer for the new dock built at Methie, in Fife, from 1884-87. This has since become an important coal exporting centre for the east of Scotland.

In later years his Lordship has turned his attention more to commercial affairs, having been a member of the London Stock Exchange since 1888. Besides this, he has been extensively engaged in farming in Middlesex, where he is well known as the owner of pedigree herds of Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. This year (1906) his Lordship is President of the English Jersey Cattle Society, as well as of the Herts Agricultural Society, in addition to being a Member of the Council of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Born on the 27th January, 1862, Viscount Enfield is the eldest son of the 5th Earl of Strafford, thus being directly descended in the female line from the famous Sir Thomas Wentworth, the ill-fated Earl of Strafford. The present Earl of Strafford, who prior to his succession to the title was a noted ecclesiastic and Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria, was in 1889 Grand Chaplain of Freemasonry in England.

Viscount Enfield married in 1894, Mary Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, by whom he has two daughters. He is a Justice of the Peace for both Middlesex and Hertfordshire. In Middlesex his Lordship has a residence at Dancer's Hill, Barnet, his town house being 5, St. James's Square, S.W.







THE RIGHT HON.  
THE LORD SAYE AND SELE, D.L., J.P.

## The Right Hon. The Lord Saye and Sele, D.L., J.P., C.C.



**F**EW noblemen have done more useful public work for Middlesex than Lord Saye and Sele, who in his earlier days worked most ardently in the County cause, sitting on so great a number of Committees that the then Lord Lieutenant the Earl of Strafford, twitted him with being "the greatest pluralist in the County." Amongst his colleagues in administrative matters his Lordship has always been exceedingly popular, for he is known to infuse considerable energy and earnestness into every subject he has taken up, and whenever he has identified himself with a public movement or institution, he has taken good care that the same shall not suffer for want of any active efforts on his part.

Whilst at the height of his public activity for the County, Lord Saye and Sele did not confine himself within any narrow grooves of interests, for amongst the County Committees he has served on at one and the same period have been those for the Hanwell, Banstead, Colney Hatch, and Claybury Asylums, as well as those of Pentonville and Coldbath Prisons. His Lordship was also at the same time a valued worker on the Councils of St. James's House, Fulham, and Brompton Hospital, in addition to being Chairman of the Middlesex Industrial School at Tottenham.

Lord Saye and Sele is a worthy upholder of the best traditions of his family. He is liberal-minded, widely sympathetic, and generous

hearted. Frank and genial, he is, in brief, a splendid specimen of that country gentleman we all admire. He is invariably pleased to be of service to those around him, and he bears a high reputation, not only on his own estates, but wherever he is known, for courtesy and a kindly consideration towards others.

John Fiennes Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 17th Baron Saye and Sele, was born in 1830, being the son of the 16th Lord, and his first wife, Emily, daughter of the 4th Viscount Powerscourt. He was educated at Harrow and Christchurch, Oxford. In his younger days Lord Saye and Sele served as a captain in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married in 1856, the Lady Augusta Sophia Hay, youngest daughter of Thomas Robert, 10th Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he has issue four sons and six daughters, his heir being the Hon. Colonel Geoffrey C. T. W. Fiennes. His Lordship's golden wedding was kept in 1906 with general rejoicings.

As was the case with many of our noble houses, the family first came to England in the train of William the Conqueror, one of whose companions was William de Saye. This gallant fighter married Agnes, daughter of the famous Hugh de Grentesmaisons and grand-daughter maternally of Ivo, Count de Beliamonte. A grandson of this marriage was William de Saye, Baron Saye, whose grandson, Geoffrey de Saye was one of the Barons opposed to King John and one of the twenty-five Barons who were entrusted with the duty of enforcing the monarch's obligations under Magna Charter.

This Baron's son, William de Saye, Lord of Birling, Sele, etc., Kent, was Governor of the Castle of Rochester in 1260 and was succeeded by his son, William de Saye, who was summoned to Parliament in 1294. Dying the following year he was succeeded by his son Geoffrey de Saye who was summoned to Parliament, 1313-21. Sir Geoffrey de Saye, who was Admiral of the Fleet and a Knight Banneret, married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Their son, William de Saye was summoned to Parliament, but the male line ceasing with the death of his son John, the Barony of Saye devolved upon John's sister, Elizabeth de Saye, at whose decease in 1399 it fell into abeyance between the descendants of her Ladyship's aunt Joan, who married Sir William Fiennes, tenth in descent from John Fiennes, Baron of Fiennes, kinsman and companion of William I., and sixth hereditary constable of Dover Castle. They had issue Sir William de Fiennes who was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1297 and again in 1300 and Sir James Fiennes, 1st Lord



LADY SAYE AND SELE.



Saye and Sele who was summoned to Parliament in 1447 as Lord Saye and Sele and was created in the same Parliament, the Lords spiritual and temporal acquiescing, a Baron of the Realm by the same title. He had previously obtained the grant of the offices of Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports to himself and his heirs male for ever, and was constituted Lord Treasurer of England in 1449. But his good fortune "fell away like water from him." At the time of the insurrection raised by Jack Cade he was a prisoner in the Tower. When Cade's mob entered the City he was dragged to the Standard in Cheapside and there beheaded in 1451.

His son the 2nd Baron obtained in 1461 a grant of the office of Constable of Porehester Castle and of Pevensey Castle for life. He had the good fortune to be one of the Lords who attended the King in the north and was made Vice-Admiral to Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, then High Admiral of England. In the tenth year of Edward IV. he was one of the Lords who fought with the King in Flanders, and upon his Majesty's return landed with him at Ravenspur in Holderness. He was slain at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. He married Margaret Wykeham, who was descended from William Champneiss who married Agnes, sister of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Through this marriage Lord Saye and Sele acquired the Lordship of Broughton in Oxfordshire. He had a son, Henry Fiennes, the 3rd Baron, who was never summoned to Parliament. Owing to various family reasons the title was for some time allowed to remain in abeyance, but the 7th Baron obtained the recognition of his claim to the Barony by letters patent from James I., dated 1603, wherein the title was confirmed to himself and his heirs general.

William, the 8th Baron and 1st Viscount, was one of the Commissioners for the public safety in the time of Charles I., and also for the provisions of the Treaty of Newport. By Clarendon this Lord is reproached for having been one of the worst of the Parliamentarians, but by Whitelock who wrote for the other side, he is spoken of as a statesman of great wisdom and integrity. His eldest son James, succeeded him, while his second son, Nathaniel, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, a Privy Councillor, and Speaker of the Lords under Cromwell. His son, Lawrence, became the 5th Viscount. Upon his death the title devolved upon his cousin, Richard Fiennes, the 6th Viscount, with whom the Viscountey expired. But the ancient Barony which had remained in abeyance since 1674, upon the death of the 6th Viscount was claimed in 1781 by Thomas Twisleton,

as heir general of James, 9th Baron and 2nd Viscount, which claim being allowed he was summoned to Parliament in 1781 as 13th Lord Saye and Sele.

His son Gregory William, the 14th Baron, assumed by Royal Licence, February 26th, 1825, the surname of Fiennes after that of Twisleton. He died in 1845 and was succeeded by his only son William Thomas, on whose death in 1847, he was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick Benjamin, 16th Baron, who was Treasurer and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral and Archdeacon of Hereford and High Steward of Banbury. He was twentieth in descent from the Geoffrey Lord Saye who defied King John. He assumed the additional surnames of Wykeham-Fiennes in 1849. Upon his death in 1887 he was succeeded by his son, the present and 16th Baron Saye and Sele.

Broughton Castle, Banbury, is the country seat of Lord Saye and Sele. It is a magnificent and very picturesque castellated mansion, situated amidst woods and water and undulating grounds. It was here that the Lord Saye and Sele who was "the godfather" to the disappointed party in the time of Charles I., held most of his meetings, the rendezvous being a secret inner room where the agitators were safe from any kind of intrusion. But although his Lordship had so much to do with fomenting the trouble which resulted in the Civil War, he absolutely disapproved of the beheading of Charles I. After that event he refused to have anything to do with the Republic and retired to the Isle of Lundy. His former friends, being incensed at this behaviour, sacked Broughton Castle, a proceeding which, however, he was magnanimous enough to forgive them. He rose high in favour under Charles II., being made by him Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Saye and Sele is a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, and an Alderman for the County of Oxford. He is also a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex (to which Commission he was appointed by the 2nd Duke of Wellington), as well as for Warwick and Westminster.

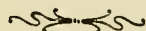




THE RIGHT HON.  
THE LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, D.L., J.P.

[Since the text of this book went to Press the deeply lamented  
death of the Lord Arundell of Wardour has been announced.]

**The Right Hon.  
The Lord Arundell of Wardour, D.C., J.P.**



**P**ROMINENT in the bead roll of noted English Roman Catholic families is that of Arundell of Wardour, whose head, John Francis Arundell, 12th Baron Arundell of Wardour, is also a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his title to the dignity being by patent dated 1595. It is the boast of the family that since mediæval times its members have never ceased to uphold the Roman Catholic faith.

Archives carefully stored in the muniment room at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, show that the pedigree of the family can be traced back to Sir Ralph de Arundell who was Lord of Treloy and Sheriff of Cornwall in 1260. By a deed dated 1264 he was authorised by Thomas de Tracy to deliver the Castle of Restormel and the Barony of Cardigton into the hands of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester.

Sir Ralph's son, Sir Renfred, presented to the rectory of St. Columb in 1260, and his grandson, Renfred, became, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of John de Lanherne, Lord of Lanherne. The great grandson of this Lord, Sir John de Arundell, Knight, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Oliver Carminow, Chamberlain to Richard II. The grandson of this couple, Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, by an agreement made in 1418 with Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, took a force of 364 men at arms and 770 archers to France in 1418, as is shown by a deed written in Norman French and preserved

in the Wardour muniment room. He died in 1435 and it is evident that his gallant spirit was inherited by his descendants, for his grandson was one of the commanders in France in the time of Henry VI.

The famous Wiltshire seat of the family, the Castle of Wardour, was with the Manor of that name purchased from his cousin, Sir Fulke Greville in 1547 by Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight. This gentleman was created a K.B. at the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, but being convicted under Edward VI. of conspiring to murder John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded in 1552. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and sister to Catharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII.

It was Sir Thomas's grandson who first brought the title of Baron Arundell of Wardour into the family. This gentleman went in his youth to Germany. He served as a volunteer with the Imperial Army in Hungary and took with his own hand the Turkish standard during an engagement at Gran. For this achievement he was created by Rudolph II., Emperor of Germany, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his patent of dignity being dated at Prague in 1595. Upon his return to England in 1605, he was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Arundell of Wardour. In the annals of his house he is known by his surname of "The Valiant."

It was in the time of the 2nd Baron that evil befell the Castle of Wardour, which in those days was a building magnificent in its architecture and proportions. The Baron was a Royalist, and during his absence from home the Parliamentarians under Sir Edward Hungerford besieged the Castle. With a garrison of only twenty-five men, it was gallantly defended by the Baron's wife, who was a daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. At the close of the ninth day it was surrendered to the besiegers, upon honourable terms. But the conquerors failed to keep their part of the treaty. When the noble owner returned he was so incensed at what had occurred that he ordered a mine beneath the Castle to be sprung, thus utterly wrecking it and preventing the intruders from further gaining advantage from their broken covenant.

The Baron died of wounds received in battle in 1643. He was succeeded by his son Henry, the 3rd Baron, who suffered five years' imprisonment in consequence of the information laid by the infamous Titus Oates. After his release, he regained Royal favour and was

sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1685. He was constituted Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the following year, when he was also honoured with the Order of the Bath. Upon the abdication of James II., he retired to Breamore in Wales. About the year 1690 this Lord Arundell kept the celebrated pack of hounds which were subsequently sold to Hugo Meynell and became the progenitors of the Quorn hounds.

The present and 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour, who is one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, was born December 28th, 1831. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and married in 1862, Anne Lucy, daughter of John Errington, Esq., of High Warden, Northumberland. His Lordship is both a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Wiltshire.

Though the old Castle of Wardour is now merely a picturesque pile of ruins covered with ivy, the new Castle, which was erected between 1776 and 1784, is a very fine building, and there Lord Arundell of Wardour spends much of his time. He is exceedingly fond of hunting and shooting and has also entered the ranks of the authors, having published in 1885 a work entitled "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis."





## The Right Hon. The Lord Fitzhardinge, D.L., J.P.



**O**NE of the most pleasant of the County Seats of Middlesex is Cranford House, the residence of Lord Fitzhardinge. The estate has been for some generations in the possession of the Berkeley family, several of the members of which are buried within the Parish Church of Cranford. In this sacred building there is also a mural monument of marble and alabaster erected to the memory of the celebrated Thomas Fuller, D.D., who was Rector of Cranford in 1658, and who will be long remembered by his famous "Church History of Great Britain." Dr. Fuller's successor in the Rectory was Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, 1668-72, who was the Founder of the Scientific Society which at the Restoration became the Royal Society.

Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of the City and County of Bristol, was born in 1830, and succeeded his brother as the 3rd Baron Fitzhardinge in 1896. He married in 1856 Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Lindow-Lindow, Esq., who died in 1902. Lord Fitzhardinge is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Sussex, also filling the latter position for the County of Gloucester. From 1862-65 he sat in the House of Commons as the Member for Gloucester.

The 1st Baron Fitzhardinge was the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., who was an Admiral in the Royal Navy, and was raised to the Peerage in 1861. He, too, for some years was the Member of Gloucester. The 2nd Baron, who was Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Horseguards, was the Member for Cheltenham from 1856-65.

The family of Fitzhardinge traces its descent from the Kings of Denmark. The first member to come to England was Harding who accompanied William the Conqueror and fought at the battle of Hastings. Of him an old writer says—"But all I have seen of him is that after the Conquest he held Whitenhort (now called Whetenhurst) in Com' Glouc. of Earl Brietrick in mortgage and that he died on November 6th, 1115." His son, who was called Robert Fitzharding, was an adherent of the Empress Maud and her son Henry, who afterwards came to the English throne. By this King, Robert was rewarded with the Manor of Berthone in Gloucestershire, as well as lands in Berkeley, being subsequently given the whole Lordship of Berkeley and Berkeley Hernesse when their former owner, Roger de Berkeley, was divested of his possessions as a punishment for advocating the cause of King Stephen.

Berkeley Castle, which is a favourite residence with Lord Fitzhardinge, was built by the above mentioned Robert in 1168. Within its walls he entertained Dermot McMourrough, King of Leinster. Twice was the Castle, with the lands appertaining to it, seized by the Crown in consequence of its owner having incurred the Royal displeasure. Here was enacted the murder of Edward II. which Grey's "Bard" foretold.

"Mark the year and mark the night  
When Severn shall re-echo with affright  
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring;  
Shrieks of an agonising King."

During the Great Rebellion, Berkeley Castle sustained a siege for some time, but its custodians were at length compelled to yield on honourable terms to the Parliamentarians.

The chief landowner at Cranford, Lord Fitzhardinge, is Lord of the Manor of Cranford St. John, which, in their palmy days, was owned by the Knights Hospitallers, and also of Cranford le Mote, the ancient Manor House belonging to which was pulled down in the latter part of the 18th century.

Lord Fitzhardinge's clubs are the Wellington and Travellers'.





THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD SANDHURST, G.C.L.E., G.C.S.I., J.P.

**The Right Hon.  
The Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., J.P.**



**P**OSSESSED of a distinguished ancestry, Sir William Mansfield, the second Baron Sandhurst, who is one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, has had his own share in adding to the honours already belonging to his family. Born 21st August, 1855, at Bruu, in Norfolk, he is the son of the 1st Baron Sandhurst and Margaret, daughter of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, Norfolk. He was educated at Rugby School. Joining the Army, he became a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1879. From 1880-85 he was a Lord in Waiting to the late Queen Victoria. His Lordship held the post of Under Secretary of War in 1886 and again from 1893-94. From 1895-1900 he was Governor of Bombay, a reminder of which period in his career remains in his Hon. Coloneley of the Bombay Rifles.

In adopting a military career, Lord Sandhurst was following the example of his father, Sir William Rose Mansfield, the first Lord Sandhurst, who was a soldier of eminence. He was the fifth son of John Mansfield of Diggeswell House, Herts, by Mary Buehanan his wife, daughter of General Smith, of the United States and grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a former Member of Parliament for Cambridge University.

Sir William Mansfield was one of the gallant soldiers to whose strenuous determination in the middle of the nineteenth century England owes her Indian Empire. He went through the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, was A.D.C. to Viscount Gough at Sobraon and commanded the 53rd Regiment in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49. He was present at Goojerat. During the operations of 1851-52 he was employed on the Peshawur Frontier. In 1855 he was appointed responsible military adviser to the English Embassy at Constantinople, and accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea.

When the Mutiny broke out in India in 1857, General Mansfield was made Chief of Staff with the local rank of Major-General, and served through the whole of the war—1857-59. He was present both at Lucknow and Cawnpore, also taking part in the operations in the Dooab and the various actions in the campaign of Rohilkund and Oude. So distinguished was his assistance through the whole of this troublous time that at its close Lord Clyde, the General Commander in Chief, in his Oude Dispatch of January 7th, 1859, to Viscount Canning, the Governor General of India, wrote—"I cannot conclude this dispatch without referring to the very great and cordial assistance which I have constantly received from Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., the chief of staff. As it seems probable that active operations will now cease, I have the greatest pleasure in seizing the opportunity of recording my grateful sense of what I owe to this officer, and of recommending him in the strongest possible manner for the favourable consideration of your Excellency. Sir W. Mansfield executed all the details of the various operations which I had thought it advisable to order, with the greatest ability, and showed the most unwearied diligence in directing, as was necessary, the simultaneous movements of so many bodies of troops scattered often in small detachments over a very great extent of country, and his care and attention have in a great measure tended to bring about the very rapid and favourable results which have been obtained."

For his services Sir William Mansfield received the thanks of Parliament April 14th, 1859. In 1860 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, being in 1865 appointed Commander-in-Chief for India. Five years later he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and was raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron Sandhurst of Sandhurst, Berks, in 1871.

In addition to his military and political services, Lord Sandhurst has also been active in matters of local administration. In addition to

being a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, his Lordship is also an Alderman of the London County Council, where he is much valued as a member of the Finance and Improvement Committees. A Liberal in politics, he belongs to the Progressive Party, by whom his knowledge and experience are recognised and fully appreciated.

Exceedingly charitable and philanthropic, Lord Sandhurst is always ready to do what he can for the poor and suffering. He particularly interests himself in the work of the London Hospitals and for several years was the able Chairman of the Board for the Middlesex Hospital.

In 1881 Lord Sandhurst married the Lady Victoria Alexandrina Spencer, C.I., daughter of the 4th Earl Spencer, K.G., who died March 13th, 1906. The two children of the marriage died in infancy.

In 1898, His Lordship was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and G.C.S.I. on returning from the Governorship of Bombay.

Lord Sandhurst in 1906 was nominated by H.M.S. Government a member of the Committee which was sent to South Africa to enquire into and report as to the new Constitution to be granted to the Transvaal Colony, and on this Report the Constitution was mainly founded.


Lord Sandhurst's town residence is 60, Eaton Square, his clubs Brooks's, Garrick, Turf, and National Liberal.





## The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. W. L. A. Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, M.P.



“EXT to Queen Victoria, the first lady in England,” so said King Edward VII.—when Prince of Wales—alluding to the Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship was born on the 21st April, 1814, and was the fifth and youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P., and Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well-known Banker of the Strand. It was in the year 1837 that she assumed the additional name of “Coutts.”

As another modern historian has put it, London's gracious benefactress, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was an important figure in the marvellous Reform demonstration of December, 1866. The events of December 3rd may be regarded without exaggeration as the culminating triumph of an illustrious career.

Miss Coutts and a small party of her intimate friends watched at the bay-window of the drawing-room in Stratton Street for the first approach of the monster gathering. It had been given out by the leaders of the Reform Movement that there would not be fewer than one hundred thousand men, who would march to Lord Ranelagh's. They walked with arms linked together, six or eight abreast, and in columns.

"As they came opposite Stratton Street, though Miss Coutts stood more out of sight than any of us, they caught a glimpse of her well-known face; and in one instant a shout was raised, not only by the members of the procession, but by all the bystanders, 'Three cheers for Miss Coutts!' which was taken up again and again, as each rank filed by, and never intermitted till all the crowds had dispersed. Every hat was raised, every arm was unlinked, every eye was directed to her, every face gleamed and glistened with pleasure, as with unaffected simplicity, and with a gentle movement of her head, she returned the universal greetings. For upwards of two hours the air rang with reiterated huzzahs—huzzahs unanimous and heartfelt, and as if representing a national sentiment."

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been loved for what she is, not for what she has. "What is the use of my means," she wrote to Dickens, "but to try and do some good with them?"

The Baroness inherits many of her most brilliant qualities of mind and character from her father, Sir Francis Burdett, 5th baronet of his line. The Burdetts came over to England with the Conqueror and, obtaining the manor of Louseby in Lincolnshire, they were for several centuries settled in that county. Sir Nicholas Burdett, Grand Butler of Normandy and Prefect of Evreux, fell in the battle of Pontoise in 1440. His son Thomas was beheaded in 1477, under Edward IV.

The Burdett baronetcy was created in 1619, and its first holder acquired by marriage the estate of Foremark in Derbyshire. Francis Burdett, father of the Baroness, was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was in Paris during the Revolution, and attended debates in the National Assembly and the meetings of the political clubs. Like Wordsworth, he was early inspired with the passion for freedom, and in Parliament upheld in many a fierce conflict the right of liberty of speech. His energy, his fervour, his noble presence fascinated the House. Sir Francis was member for

Westminster during thirty eventful years; Mr. Burdett-Coutts has held the seat without interruption since 1885. To understand the real position which Sir Francis occupied in our public life at the beginning of the last century, we must study the political pamphlets of the time. One writer remarks—"Since the *début* of Mr. Fox on the political theatre of England, no individual has attracted half so much notice as Sir Francis Burdett."

His root-principle, like that of Ebenezer Elliott, was "The people, Lord, the people, not crowns and thrones, but men."

He was imprisoned in the Tower by order of the Speaker for daring to protest against the arrest of John Gates Jones, who had criticised the exclusion of strangers from the House during the debates on the Walcheren Expedition. His house, No. 80, Piccadilly, was strongly barricaded, and for four days the emissaries of the Government vainly attempted to break through the immense mob of his supporters who surrounded the house. The Lifeguards had at length to be called in to remove him to the Tower. In the Paris papers these exciting scenes were described as "A Revolution in London." After a three-weeks' imprisonment, "Old Glory," as Sir Francis was proudly called by his constituents, was allowed to return to his home. In 1819 he was again in trouble with the Government, was tried at the Leicester Assizes, and fined £2,000.

Stormy as was the public career of Sir Francis Burdett, his private life was singularly fortunate and serene. Soon after his return from France he became a visitor at the house of the wealthy banker, Thomas Coutts, and met his "three braw daughters"—Susan (afterwards Countess of Guildford), Frances (afterwards Marchioness of Bute), and Sophia. Like Lord Advocate Prestongrange in *Catriona*, Mr. Coutts might have said of his three girls, "I think they are more famous than papa." Francis Burdett won the heart of the beautiful Sophia Coutts, and they were married on August 5, 1793. By this union Sir Francis had one son and five daughters. The youngest daughter, Angela Georgina, born on April 21, 1814, is now the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The history of the late Thomas Coutts—his Scottish ancestry, his great financial genius the ceaseless toil by which he amassed his vast wealth, his influence with statesmen and princes, his love of literature and the drama, and his two romantic marriages—may be studied most conveniently in the excellent work of Mr. Ralph Richardson, *Coutts & Co.* (Elliott Stock). Thomas Coutts was the

fourth son of John Coutts, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was born in a house in the President's Stairs, Parliament Close, Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Allanbank, Berwickshire. He received his early education at the High School, Edinburgh, and, with his three brothers, was placed in his father's bank in Edinburgh to receive a thorough grounding in business. At their father's death the four brothers decided to open a bank in London. The London branch was first established by Patrick and Thomas Coutts in Jeffrey's Square, St. Mary Axe. The present banking house of Coutts & Co., in the Strand, was originally known as Campbell & Coutts, James Coutts having left the Edinburgh bank and joined Mr. George Campbell, one of the chief London bankers of the eighteenth century. About 1760 Mr. Campbell died, and from that time onwards James and Thomas Coutts were sole partners in the bank. Death early removed the other two sons of the Lord Provost. James Coutts became Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, but Thomas never took any personal part in politics. He does not seem to have interfered with the political activities of his son-in-law, Sir Francis Burdett. At the time when Sir Francis was sent to the Tower, Queen Charlotte, who had a small sum in Coutt's bank, sent to give notice that she would withdraw it in three days. He at once replied, presenting his humble duty and assuring Her Majesty that in order to withdraw half a million of money from the bank of Coutts & Co., only three hours' notice was required. The Queen, it is said, did not close her account after all.

In the County of Wiltshire, five miles from Hungerford, lies Ramsbury Manor, the favourite home of the Burdetts. Here the Baroness spent much of her childhood, and there are still old residents in the village who remember seeing her riding her pony on the Marlborough Road.

The village was once a seat of the Bishops of Wiltshire, and the stately church stands on the site of a much more ancient building. In 1890, under the impulse of the Baroness, the church was restored at a cost of £6,000.

The 7th baronet died in 1892, and the window over the altar in Ramsbury Church was erected in his honour by his widow and children. His successor, Sir Francis Burdett, the 8th baronet, was born in 1869 and is unmarried. He served in the South African War, and has recently acted as *aide-de-camp* to Sir J. West-Ridgeway in Ceylon.

In the newer part of the churchyard is a tombstone of grey granite, raised by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to the memory of a dearly loved sister. The following words are engraved on it ;

SUSANNAH TREVANION, .  
Widow of J. J. B. Trevanion, of Caerhayes  
Castle, Cornwall,  
second daughter of  
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart, M.P.,  
and SOPHIA COUTTS, his wife.  
Born November 29, 1800,  
died May 17, 1886.

This stone, recording the affection felt for the loving sister and affectionate step-grandmother, is placed in this churchyard of Ramsbury (her early home) by Angela, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, wife of W. A. Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, M.P., and by Hugh Charles Trevanion.

At the foot of the stone is this verse from a well-known hymn :

When the day of toil is done  
When the race of life is run,  
Father, grant Thy wearied one  
Rest for evermore.

In the year 1881 the Baroness married Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, and shortly afterwards he assumed the name of the Baroness—"Burdett-Coutts." He was born in the United States in the year 1851, and was the second son of the late Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England, and Sophia, daughter of John King Ashmead, of Philadelphia, the grandparents on both sides being British subjects. He was educated at Keble College, Oxford (Scholar M.A., 1876). For many years prior to his marriage, he was associated in various benificent undertakings with the Lady who was eventually to become his bride.

The Baroness having originated the Turkish Compassionate Fund, Mr. Bartlett volunteered to proceed to the seat of the Russo-Turkish War as a Special Commissioner. In 1877 he was awarded the Star, and second class of the Medjedie. He was one of the principal originators of the Fisheries Exhibition, and has interested himself considerably in the question of the food supply of the poor of London.

In the year 1899-1900, he visited Ireland to assist in organising relief in the distressed districts. Subsequently, he largely developed the Baroness' scheme for benefiting Irish fishermen. He was the founder of the Brookfield Stud.

Besides being a Trustee of the Baltimore Fishery School, Mr. Burdett-Coutts is also a Governor of Christ's Hospital. In 1888 and 1889 he was Master of the Turners' Company, and was one of the Founders of the British East African Possessions. His greatest political achievements have been the passing of the "Hampstead Heath Act, 1885," by which Parliament Hill and three hundred acres were made public recreation grounds, the "Police Enfranchisement and Metropolitan Amendment Act, 1887," and the "Advertisement Rating Act, 1889." In 1900 he went out to South Africa as *The Times* correspondent with regard to the sick and wounded, and his reports led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry. After the publication of the Commission's report, the Government promised a "drastic reform" of the Army Medical service, and an elaborate scheme of improvement has since been passed.

At the General Election of 1900, Mr. Burdett-Coutts was opposed by an independent Conservative on the Hospital question, with the result that he was elected by 2,715 to 439 votes. At the last General Election he was returned as the Member for Westminster. In addition to his Parliamentary and other duties, Mr. Burdett-Coutts finds time to contribute to the literature of the day.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in addition to being co-heir to Thomas Coutts (the Banker), was also heiress to the Duchess of St. Albans.

Her Ladyship is possessed of three residences—No. 1, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W. ; Heydon Hall, Reepham, Norfolk ; and Holly Lodge, West Hill, Highgate.

The last named residence, with the grounds, was formerly the property of the late Duchess of St. Albans, and passed to the Baroness at her death. In the days when the Duchess lived there, Holly Lodge was famous for its fetes and garden parties, and those given by the Baroness have been at least equally celebrated. One of the most memorable was that which took place on the 19th July, 1870, in honour of the Belgian Volunteers, when the party especially invited to meet them included King Edward (then Prince of Wales). The house has little architectural character externally, having become what it is

by frequent additions ; but the interior is handsome and commodious, and contains many good pictures and objects of art. The Conservatory, in addition to a rich store of exotics, contains a fine collection of minerals, admirably classified by Professor Tennant. The gardens are kept in the finest condition, and the grounds are varied, well wooded, and in parts from the fir hill afford good views.

In Swain's Lane, a short distance from Holly Lodge, is Holly Village, a group of detached model cottages built by Miss (now the Baroness) Burdett-Coutts in 1865-6 from the designs of Mr. Darbyshire.

Her Ladyship is Baroness in her own right, the creation dating from 1871 (United Kingdom). She is also a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as possessing the Turkish Orders of "Chafokat" and the Medjedie (1st Class). The Freedoms of the Cities of London and Edinburgh have also been conferred upon her.

The Baroness is patron of three livings—St. Stephen's, Westminster ; Ramsbury and Baydon, Wiltshire.


Not only is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts famous for her wealth, but also for her extensive benevolence, and Queen Victoria acknowledged her many acts of charity by raising her to the peerage. At the time of the publication of Sir Walter Besant's famous novel, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, it was an open secret that he had modelled his heroine upon the Baroness. She is a staunch supporter of the Established Church, and has founded Bishoprics for Adelaide, Natal, and Columbia, in the North West of America ; and has also erected Churches in Westminster and Carlisle. The Columbia Market and the Highgate model lodging houses testify to her love for the poor, while all her life has been spent in fostering and aiding every work in any way calculated to promote the welfare of her countrymen, or alleviate the sufferings of the poor and afflicted. Amongst Englishwomen of every class she will always be remembered with feelings of love and respect.





## The Right Hon. The Lord Hillingdon, D.C., J.P.



HE senior partner in the firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Lord Hillingdon ranks high in the financial world, being one of the select circle in whose hands lie much of the stability of international commerce. The question, "What is a pound?" was once put in an interesting debate in the House of Commons, and was more easily asked than readily answered. Monetary questions are necessarily abstruse, and even confusing to the lay mind. We are not all financiers and bankers. Like the poet, perhaps, it may with considerable truth be said that the capable banker is born, not made. A good banker must be endowed with certain natural gifts, although, of course, acquired qualities are not to be despised. Financial acumen, commercial prescience, quick calculation, shrewd wit, and ready resource are only a part of his professional equipment.

Lord Hillingdon is the eldest son of the 1st Lord Hillingdon, by Lady Louisa Lascelles, eldest daughter of Henry, 3rd Earl of Harewood. He was born in 1855, and was educated at Eton. He married in 1886 the Hon. Alice Harbord, second daughter of the 5th Baron Suffield.

In Kent, where he has a residence, The Wilderness, Sevenoaks, Lord Hillingdon has always taken a great interest. Formerly he was a Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, and from 1885-92 sat as the Conservative member for Sevenoaks. He is a Justice of the

Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, and also Lieutenant for the City of London.

As head of the Mills family, Lord Hillingdon traces his descent from the Rev. John Mills, M.A., rector of Barford and Oxhill, co. Warwick, the eldest son of John Mills, one of the clerks in the Court of Chancery. He was born in 1712 and married in 1749, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Wheler, banker, of Leamington Hastings, co. Warwick, and grand-daughter of Admiral Sir Francis Wheler, Kt., younger son of Sir Charles Wheler.


The eldest son of this marriage, William Mills, of Bisterne, Southampton, was the Member of Parliament for Coventry, and his third son, Charles, was created a Baronet. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and at one time was a member of the Council of India. He married in 1825, Emily, daughter of Richard Henry Cox, of Hillingdon. Their eldest son, who was created the first Baron Hillingdon in 1886, was the Member for West Kent from 1868-85.

As the owner of Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge, and one of the principal landowners in the surrounding district, Lord Hillingdon is well known and widely respected in Middlesex. As a landlord he bears a high reputation. He is diligent in the discharge of the duties of his position and is sympathetic and liberal. He recognises that property has not only its dues, but its duties. He is animated by the true spirit of benevolence which seeks opportunities for doing good, instead of waiting for the occasion to be pointed out and the means solicited. For instance, when he sought to perpetuate the memory of his father, he built at Hillingdon Heath, in 1899, a men's club and institute which has proved a valuable addition to the social amenities of the district available for the working classes.

True to the traditions of his family, Lord Hillingdon has always regarded Conservatism as the champion of the best and truest interests of the people of this country. Being satisfied that the principles of the Party are sound, he has never hesitated to accord it his very warmest support, both in Parliament and out, firmly believing that for Conservatism to remain popular, its sympathies must be catholic, its principles progressive and its work comprehensive.

**The Right Hon.  
The Lord Amherst of Hackney, D.C., J.P.**

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S a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, Lord Amherst of Hackney maintains an active interest with Middlesex, although his family hails from Kent, and he himself has devoted a great number of years to the Parliamentary service of Norfolk.

The name of Amherst (or, as it is found in old documents, Hamherst, Hemeherst, or Emherst) is taken from a place called Amherst or Hamherst in Pembury parish, near Tunbridge, co. Kent. The name of a member of the family appears in Pipe Roll of the 15th Henry III. A.D. 1230. A Roger de Hemeherst is mentioned in a deed, of which a copy is preserved in the College of Arms and his name has a place upon a pedigree of the family which was attested by Camden. His descendant Walter, who is mentioned in the above deed, appears upon a subsidy Roll of Pembury Parish in the first year of Edward III's reign, being spoken of as Walterus de Emherst. His name occurs more than once in this connection.

The pedigree referred to above as being attested by Camden, begins with John Amherst of Amherst in the village of Pembury, who was living in the reign of Richard II. and left a son and heir, Thomas, whose son and heir, also Thomas, is named in a record, dated 1433, as one of the chief persons in the district. He died in 1460, possessed of much land in Pembury, Capel, and Hadlow.

His son, Thomas, was the father of four sons of whom John, the third, who died in 1578, was the ancestor of the Earls Amherst.

Thomas Amherst's great-great-great-grandson was John Amherst who was High Sheriff of Kent in 1698. His brother Nicholas was a Captain in the Army, and by his second marriage with the only daughter and heir of Robert Evering, junior, of Evering, Kent (the last of the male line of the family of Evering or Averanches, the younger branch of the family of Averanches, Lords of Folkestone and Vicomtes of Averanches in Normandy), became Lord of the Manor of Evering, which had descended lineally since its creation by William the Conqueror as a knight's fee held of the Barony of Folkestone and by castle guard service of Dover Castle.

John Amherst, grandson of Nicholas Amherst, was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and by his marriage with his second wife, Mary Tyssen, their daughter became eventually possessed of the Manors of Hackney, Middlesex, and Foulton, Norfolk. His said only surviving daughter and sole heiress, Amelia Amherst, married William George Daniel, of Foley House, Kent, who in right of his wife became Lord of the Manor of Hackney and by Royal license in 1814 assumed the surname and arms of Tyssen in addition to Daniel. The eldest son of this marriage, William G. Tyssen Daniel Tyssen (afterwards Tyssen-Amhurst) was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1843. By Royal sign manual he in 1852 assumed the name of Tyssen-Amhurst, discontinuing that of Daniel.

It is his eldest son who is the present and first Baron Amherst of Hackney, a dignity to which he was raised in 1892. Lord Amherst (William Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst) has resumed by Royal License (1877) the more ancient and correct spelling of his surname—Amherst.

A great deal of his time Lord Amherst spends at his Norfolk seat, Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, for the Western Division of which County he sat as Member of Parliament from 1880—85, representing the South Western Division from 1885—92. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County and in 1866 served as its High Sheriff. He is also a Justice of the Peace for Westminster.

Lord Amherst, who was born in 1835, married in 1856 Margaret Susan, the only child of Admiral Robert Mitford, of Humanly Hall, co. York, and of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. Lady Amherst, who is the authoress of a sketch of Egyptian History (1904), is a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, of which Order Lord Amherst is a Knight of Justice. Lord Amherst has six daughters

living, the eldest of whom, and his heir under special remainder, is Mary Rothes Margaret, Lady of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem, who married in 1885 Lord William Cecil, M V.O., third son of the Marquess of Exeter, and who has four sons.

Lord Amherst's town house is 8, Grosvenor Square, W., and his clubs the Marlborough, Athenæum, Carlton, Travellers' and Royal Yacht Squadron.





## Capt. Sir Charles Gibbons, Bart., R.N., D.L., J.P.



**S**TANWELL Place, Staines, the family residence of Capt. Sir Charles Gibbons, is situated in a picturesque part of the County, and in a district, moreover, which is inseparably bound up with the Nation's most treasured liberties, for it was within a mile of Staines that King John signed Magna Charta, and it is stated, though probably without foundation, that after affixing his signature King John repaired to Staines and there lay for a night at a house near the church, upon the site of which Duncroft House, a picturesque Jacobean dwelling, once the residence of Lord Cranstoun, now stands.

In 1603 Sir Walter Raleigh was summoned to Staines from London, where the Plague was then raging, and was tried and condemned for high treason by the Royal Commissioners sitting in the Old Market House.

The Protector Cromwell was a frequent visitor in Staines, and Cromwell House, situated in the High Street, is pointed out as a place where he broke his journeys to Windsor.

Another notable landmark in Staines is the London Stone on the bank of the river. This denoted the limit of the authority of the City of London over the upper reaches of the Thames. The stone bears the date 1280 and the inscription, "God preserve the City of London," together with the names of several Lord Mayors who visited it in their official capacity. Staines Bridge is the connecting

link between Middlesex and Surrey. It was first officially erected in 1262, when three oaks were granted from Windsor Forest for its repair, which was undertaken by Thomas de Oxenforde, a merchant who greatly used the bridge and adjacent roads in conducting his trade with London. The present bridge, a handsome stone structure of three arches, erected at a cost of £41,000 was opened by William IV. in 1832.

Two miles to the north-east of Staines is the village of Stanwell, the Manor of which for many centuries belonged to the Windsor family. But Henry VII. compelled the then Lord to surrender the property and he himself used the house for many years as a hunting seat. The Manor remained in Royal hands until the time of James I. who bestowed it upon the Lord Knyvett. He there had charge of the King's daughter, Princess Mary, who died there.

At the time of the Civil War, Dr. Bruno Ryves, the militant Royalist and author of "*Mercurius Rusticus*," was Rector of Stanwell. He was ejected from the living by Cromwell, but was replaced at the Restoration and died 13th July, 1677.

It was on the site of the old Manor House that Stanwell Place, which has now for many decades been the residence of the Gibbons family, was built. It is very prettily placed, being surrounded by a beautifully wooded park through which a tributary of the river Colne meanders with surprisingly beautiful results.

Since the death of Sir John Gibbons, his father, Sir Charles Gibbons has resided at Stanwell Place and quietly and unostentatiously performed the duties of a County gentleman. Born in 1828, Sir Charles early displayed a liking for the sea and in due course joined the Royal Navy, from which he retired in 1877 with the rank of Captain.

In his early naval days Sir Charles saw active service in many parts of the world. He was in the Black Sea during the Crimean War and for his services in connection with the campaign was decorated with the Crimean medal and clasp.

In 1864 Sir Charles married Lydia Martha, the fourth daughter of Major John Doran (of the 18th Regiment) of Ely House, co. Wexford, and sister of General Sir John Doran, K.C.B. By this marriage he has had three sons and two daughters.

From 1868-79 Sir Charles Gibbons held an important post in the Government Emigration Office, but he finally retired from official service in the last mentioned year.

As a landed proprietor, Sir Charles knows something of the present agricultural distress, having been obliged to let his farms at considerably reduced rents. His duties connected with his estate, added to those devolving upon him as a Justice of the Peace—Sir Charles is a regular attendant at the Spellthorne Petty Sessions, of which for many years his father, Sir John, was Chairman—preclude Sir Charles from taking a very active part in local government. But Lady Gibbons is a member of the Staines Board of Guardians and also of the Rural Council, in which offices she takes a keen interest and has proved herself invaluable. Her Ladyship is a great believer in emigration as a remedy for poverty and strongly urges upon her colleagues on the Board of Guardians the advisability and advantages of aiding suitable people to go to Canada.

In the latter part of 1904 Stanwell Place was partially destroyed by fire, originating in the servants' quarters through an overheated flue. Owing to the state of the weather—a severe frost prevailing—it was sometime before the fire brigade arrived and pending their appearance Sir Charles and his heir, Captain Gibbons, organised a bucket brigade of guests and servants.

Sir Charles is a very popular landlord and is much respected throughout the district.

The Gibbons family has had interesting connections with the Island of Barbadoes, to the House of Assembly of which the 1st Baronet (who was raised to that dignity in 1752) was Speaker. The 2nd Baronet, Sir John Gibbons, was the Member of Parliament for Wallingford, and his brother, Robert, was Member of Council to the Island of Barbadoes. Robert's third son, William Barton Gibbons, was Lieutenant-Colonel, Provincial aide-de-camp, and Justice of the Peace for Barbadoes.

Honourable military traditions also belong to the family, for Robert Gibbons' second son, Frederick, served with the forces during the Peninsular War and as a Lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers, was severely wounded at Albuera in 1811, whilst his cousin, Captain George Gibbons (son of Sir William Gibbons), was killed there.





## Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P., J.P.

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GENTLEMAN to whom Middlesex owes much is Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon-Hartland, who has sat continuously as the Conservative member of Parliament for the Uxbridge Division of the County since 1885, prior to which period he represented Evesham for five years.

The family which Sir Frederick represents is an old one known to have been settled in Devonshire at an early period. Thence it removed to Gloucestershire as a result of becoming possessed of a property near Newent, called Cagley Hall. A member of this family—who became Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed, and the key of that town was by licence incorporated in the family arms—Nathaniel Hartland, of the Oaklands, Charlton Kings, married in 1825 Eliza, daughter and heiress of Thomas Dixon, of King's Lynn, and their eldest son who was born in 1832 is the present member for Uxbridge.

Sir Frederick was educated at Cheltenham College and at Clapham Grammar School. In 1867 he married Grace, youngest daughter of Col. Wilson, K.H., by whom he has three daughters, and in 1895 he married, secondly, Agnes Chichester, daughter of W. Langham Christie, Esq., of Glyndebourne, Lewes, M.P.

As a public worker Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland has done much in various directions other than that of Parliament. He can claim to have been intimately associated with an organisation which has had a considerable share in modern politics, for he was one of the Founders of the Primrose League, a body which in its earlier days was

ridiculed by many of the older politicians as being only fit for "the young parsons and the poetic young ladies" But as the League became older it was able to show its detractors that it is perfectly possible for the beautiful to be useful and decidedly effective.

As a Middlesex Alderman and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Sir Frederick has proved that he has sound business abilities and that he is always ready to exercise them for the benefit of the County. Another important business position he has held is that of Chairman of the Thames Conservancy for ten years, and he is a Director of the London, City and Midland Bank, and also a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

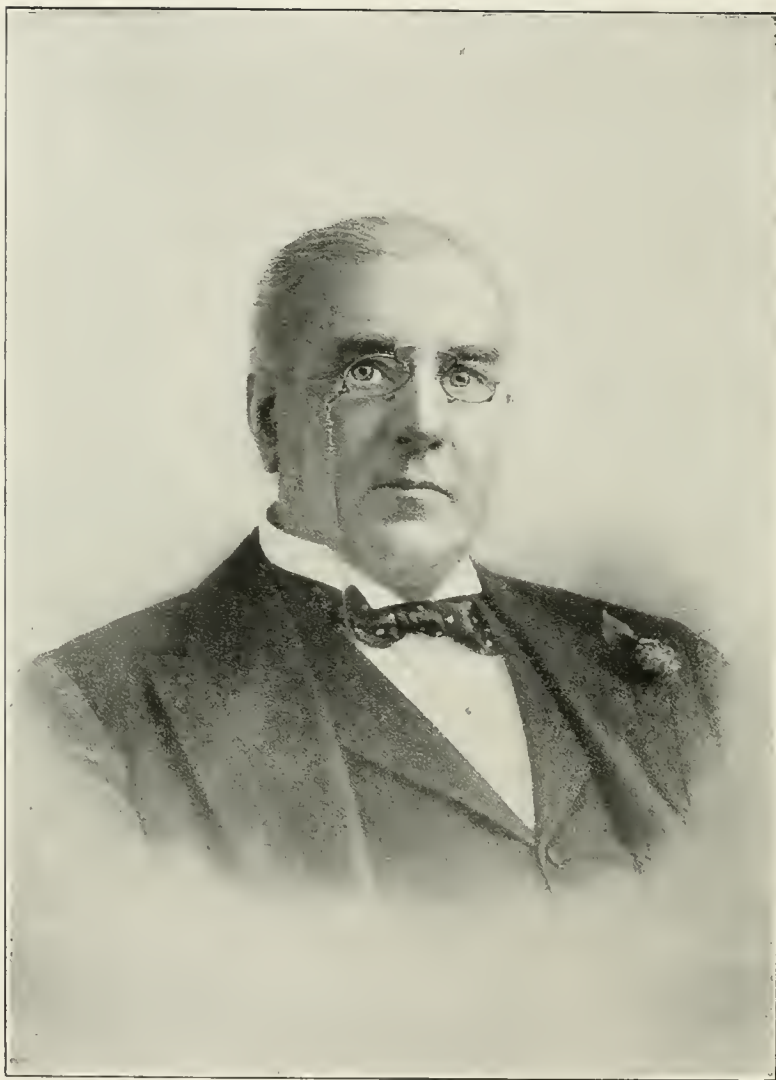
Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland was created a Baronet in 1892. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, London, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and Sussex.

His own particular bent is shown in his publications which are "The Royal Genealogical and Chronological Chart of the Royal Families of Europe," and "The Chronological Dictionary of the Royal Families of Europe," the excellence with which these are arranged being evidence that Sir Frederick has followed his hobby with the vigour and thoroughness which distinguish him in other matters.

When in London Sir Frederick lives at 14, Chesham Place, S.W. He is the owner of two fine country seats in Middleton Manor, Sussex, and Ashley Manor, Gloucestershire. His clubs are the Carlton and Garrick.

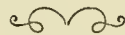






SIR CORY FRANCIS CORY-WRIGHT, Bart., D.L., J.P.

## Sir Cory Francis Cory-Wright, Bart., D.C., J.P.



SIR Cory Francis Cory-Wright is one of the best known commercial men in the City of London, and at the same time he is equally well known throughout Middlesex for his long and honourable connection with local government and the administration of justice within the County.

Sir Francis was born in 1839 and in his veins the blood of the Army and the Church may be said to co-mingle. His father was the late Lieutenant William Wright, of the Rifle Brigade (now 95th Regiment), who served in Holland in 1813 and 1814 and was present at the attack on Merxem and the bombardment of the French Fleet at Antwerp. He also took part in the campaign of the following year and was wounded at the end of the day at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently, he was with the Army of occupation of Paris and retired from active service in 1828. On his mother's side Sir Francis is descended from Bishop Hooper, the Martyr of Queen Mary's Reign, while one of his ancestors, Daniel Race, was Chief Cashier of the Bank of England from 1740-75.

Mr. Cory-Wright, at the age of 21, entered the business house of William Cory & Son, of London, probably the largest firm of coal distributors in the world, the annual turnover amounting to over six million tons. In 1888 Mr. Cory-Wright succeeded to the headship of the firm and assumed the additional surname of Cory before that of Wright. He is an active member of the Company of Wm. Cory & Son and Chairman of the Board.

Early in 1874 Mr. C. F. Cory-Wright became a member of the Hornsey Local Board and in 1893 he succeeded the late Mr. Henry Reaver Williams as Chairman. He was re-elected year after year even when the old Local Board of Health had given place to the District Council, and only retired from the post when Hornsey became a Municipal Borough in 1903, after completing 30 years as a member of the Board, of which for 10 years he was Chairman. In June, 1903, he received the honour of a Baronetcy. For more than 30 years Sir Francis resided at "Northwood," Hornsey Lane, Highgate, and on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, he was one of those who combined to elaborately decorate that thoroughfare. His own house and grounds were perhaps the most extensively illuminated of any and Sir Francis and Lady Cory-Wright stood out upon the lawn, while for several hours the enormous crowd attracted by news of the spectacle filed in at one gate and out at the other.

In his administrative capacity Sir Francis was, and is, a strict economist and he successively opposed schemes for Public Baths, Public Libraries, and Electric Light in order that the ratepayers might have a clear knowledge of the cost involved and themselves decide as to whether they could afford anything but absolute essentials.

To Sir Francis's initiative and energetic advocacy, both at the District Council and at the County Council, was due the preservation of some 52 acres of beautiful woodland at Highgate—part of the primeval forest of Middlesex—from the speculative builder for the free use and enjoyment of the people for ever. After having been thus secured by the passing of a private Act of Parliament, the woodland was formerly opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and named "Queen's Wood" in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Sir Francis was also one of the first to join in the effort to secure the Alexandra Palace and Park for the people, and he was one of the seven gentlemen who together provided £5,000 to secure the option of purchase. Naturally, he became a Trustee when the difficult task had been accomplished and the Palace and Park became the property of the people.

In addition to his work on the local Council, Sir Francis has for many years devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the County of Middlesex, of which he is an Alderman. He is Chairman of the Light Railways Committee, and is concerned with the completion



CAEN WOOD TOWERS (East View).



CAEN WOOD TOWERS (South View)



of a scheme involving over two millions sterling. He is also Chairman of the New Asylums Committee, where, again, the work has been of an exceptionally responsible nature.

Sir Francis Cory-Wright served the office of High Sheriff of Middlesex for the year 1902-3. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, and is Chairman of the Highgate Petty Sessional Bench. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the County of London and was for over ten years a Visiting Justice at both Pentonville and Holloway Prisons. Sir Francis also sits on the Thames Conservancy Board as a representative of the Ship-owners of the City of London. Always in great sympathy with the work of the Hospitals, Sir Francis has identified himself very closely with both the Tottenham Hospital and the Great Northern Central Hospital, being Chairman of the one and Deputy Chairman of the other, but owing to the work at Tottenham he resigned his position at the Great Northern Hospital. He has also taken a great interest in the movement for increasing the support and development of the Volunteer Forces in Middlesex.

Politically, Sir Francis has always been a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party. He was the founder of the original Conservative Association for the Highgate district of Hornsey, but has always declined to become a candidate for Parliamentary honours, although on several occasions he has been invited to contest various constituencies.

Sir Francis resides at Caen Wood Towers, Highgate. His clubs are the Junior Carlton and the St. Stephen's.

In 1868 he married Mima, youngest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Owen, formerly of the Local Government Board.

Sir Francis and Lady Cory-Wright have a family of two sons and three daughters. The eldest son and heir, Arthur Cory-Wright, Esq., is a Justice of the Peace for Hertfordshire; the younger son, Dudley, is a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, and is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. Sir Francis' eldest daughter, Elsie Maud, married in January, 1899, the Rev. Gilbert Montague Hall, M.A., Oxon., Rector of Bushey, Herts., and his second daughter, Mabel, in April, 1901, Herbert Nield, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, and Member of Parliament for the Ealing Division of the County. His youngest daughter, Hilda, is unmarried.

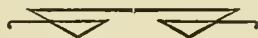






COL. SIR ALFRED SOMERSET, K.C.B., D.L., J.P.

## Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, K.C.B., D.L., J.P.



**D**ESCENDED from a distinguished and historic line, Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, of Enfield Court, has himself added many honours to the family escutcheon. He is a type of the older British aristocracy whose members are all too few in these pushing days of new men and new estates. Sir Alfred is a soldier and a gentleman. Innate is his spirit of courtesy; his neighbourly concern for all classes around him a natural intuition; while his patriotism is an example to all stations. And who could be held in higher esteem? Probably, even Sir Alfred Somerset and his family scarcely realise how whole-hearted and deep-rooted are the respect and regard in which they are held in a district now, alas, being rapidly invaded by the modern builder.

In olden days when the Great Forest of Middlesex extended right into Hornsey, the wild boar, the bear and the wolf were amongst the denizens of Enfield Chase, and even when they had been exterminated there still remained attractive sport for many a monarch and ecclesiastic who found the Forest's proximity to London a matter of keen satisfaction. Of Queen Elizabeth Enfield has many a legend, for with the other children of Henry VIII. she was brought up at Enfield House, where, indeed, after her father's death, she resided for some time, and where she also visited after her accession to the Throne. Amongst famous people who in later days have resided at Chase Side have been Charles Lamb, Isaac

D'Israeli, the father of the famous Earl of Beaconsfield, and William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham. Charles Keats, too, when a boy was educated at a private school there.

The only son of the late Colonel Lord John Thomas Henry Somerset, seventh son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort, and Catherine Annesley, daughter of the first Earl of Mount Morris, Sir Alfred Somerset was born in 1829. Following the military traditions of his house, Sir Alfred Somerset joined the Army. He was gazetted in January, 1847, to the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and in May the same year was transferred to the 13th Light Infantry, with which regiment he served in Ireland, Scotland and on foreign service. Upon leaving this regiment, in 1860, he raised in Enfield a corps of Volunteers called the 35th Middlesex. In 1861 he was appointed by General Sir James Yorke Scarlett to the command of the Central London Rifle Rangers whose headquarters were at Gray's Inn and to whom the 35th joined as a company. In 1866 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, becoming Hon. Col. in 1871. Simultaneously he was Senior Major of the King's Own Tower Hamlets Light Infantry (now the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade). He continued to hold both these posts until 1872, when he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the latter, and Hon. Col. in 1892. In January, 1907, he will have completed a grand total of sixty years' service.

Belonging to that class whose robust love of all honourable sport enthuses vitality and prosperity along the country side, Sir Alfred has strenuously endeavoured to ensure that others should benefit from his own enjoyment of life and for sixteen years he drove a public coach of his own, called "The Hironnelle," from Enfield to Hitchin, having four teams on the road. From time to time his genial and popular figure is still welcomed along the County highways when he is driving his coach and four. As one of the most ardent admirers of the equine race it is not surprising that Sir Alfred has no affection for the modern motor.

From 1875 to 1885, he was master of the Hertfordshire Hounds. They met at Luton Park on Friday, December 10th, 1880. The King hunted with the Pack on that day as he was staying at Luton Park.

In 1885, Col. Somerset started the Enfield Chase Stag Hounds and resigned the Mastership in 1889. The present Master is Mr. Walker, of High Canons Park, Shenley.



### SILVER CUP

Presented to Col. Sir Alfred Somerset  
by the Gentry and Inhabitants of Enfield, February, 1876.



Enfield Court, Sir Alfred Somerset's Middlesex residence, is a picturesque mansion of which parts date from the seventeenth century. Although much of it has been rebuilt and considerably modernised, there still remain various quaint specimens of brickwork which are the delight of antiquarians. Inside the house the eye of the visitor is very quickly caught by the various public presentations which evince the very general and widespread esteem felt for Sir Alfred in and around Enfield. In the hall are also to be seen several highly interesting and valuable historical trophies in the form of French sabres and cuirasses "picked up" by Sir Alfred's father on the field of Waterloo, in which famous battle he and various other members of the Somerset House distinguished themselves.

In the dining room hangs a splendid oil painting by the Hon. John Collier, being a portrait of Sir Alfred in hunting costume. An inscription explains that this was presented to "Colonel A. P. Somerset, C.B., D.L., J.P., by the Enfield Chase Stag Hunt, September, 1897." It is interesting to compare this portrait with another painted fifty years earlier, also hanging in the dining room, and which shows Sir Alfred in the smart and picturesque uniform then belonging to the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, a uniform much more ornate and effective than the one now in vogue.

In the drawing room are two exceedingly handsome silver cups. The first of these was presented to Sir Alfred so long ago as February 9th, 1876. It was the gift of the gentry and inhabitants of Enfield to Sir Alfred on the occasion of a public dinner given in his honour. The cup is of very chaste design and workmanship, having round its base four models in silver of chestnut horses. The inscription records the sentiments of over two hundred subscribers:—"Presented to Colonel Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, J.P., and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, in token of their great esteem for his uniform courtesy and liberality towards them."

A second cup was presented to Sir Alfred by the 35th in 1862, whilst in 1892 he received from the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade a silver statuette of himself on horseback. This bears two inscriptions, one recording that it was the gift of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion as a small token of their sincere esteem over a period of twenty-eight years' services, during twenty of which he was in command. The second inscription runs:—"This statuette is a replica of the Somerset challenge trophy which was subscribed for by the officers past and present to perpetuate in the battalion the memory and

name of their old Chief. The base is cast from bronze of French guns captured at Waterloo, a battle in which Colonel Somerset's father and other relatives distinguished themselves."

The grounds which surround Enfield Court are elegantly laid out, their chief pride being a fine terraced garden with clipped yews that boasts a walk some four hundred feet in length. The New River runs through the estate and from it water is obtained (under a business arrangement with the Water Board) for filling a large ornamental fish pond, the centre of which is spanned by a level rustic bridge. Near this pond is a veteran willow, now, it is feared, fast becoming decayed. This tree has an interesting history, for it has grown from a cutting from the willow which drooped over Napoleon's grave at St. Helena; but although it will soon exist only in memory, other cuttings have been taken in time from it so that in other parts of the domain its traditions will be perpetuated. Amongst the remaining trees in the grounds are four hollies of remarkable magnificence which have been immortalized by engravings in the historic "Beauties of Middlesex."

In front of Enfield Court is another fine old tree, a fir, now advanced in years, which owes its existence to the fact that it was a cutting from a fir tree which stands in the grounds of the celebrated Queen's Palace at Enfield.

A small building in another part of the grounds was formerly the armoury for the 35th. It was used in 1850 and it was there that some of the men were drilled. In those days the Volunteers were drawn mainly from the professional and well established middle classes who not only found their own uniforms but also subscribed annually to provide the expenses of the corps. Colonel Somerset regrets that this system no longer prevails. He is also strongly of opinion that it was a great pity that the Militia were ever drafted into the Volunteers as the effect of this has been only to weaken both.

All his life Sir Alfred Somerset has been associated with the welfare of Enfield and to this day his solicitude for the happiness of his neighbours is shown in the fact that his spacious and handsome riding school is frequently placed, without any sort of charge, at the disposal of the public. For this riding school Sir Alfred has obtained the County Council dancing and music licenses. It has a seating capacity for 691 people, and every alternate Sunday and Wednesday afternoon the Enfield Town Silver Prize Band here entertain crowded audiences who thoroughly appreciate the music they are enabled by Sir Alfred's generosity to enjoy in comfort. The Sunday



SILVER STATUETTE OF COL. SIR ALFRED SOMERSET,

Presented to him by the Officers,  
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, 1892.



programmes are composed entirely of sacred music, but on Wednesdays secular airs of the most interesting type are discoursed. On some occasions soirees are held when lady and gentlemen artistes from London give entertainments. This riding school has been placed to strangely different uses for the public benefit. For instance, some years ago when the parish church was being restored it was temporarily used as a Church, Sir Alfred adding a small wing, known as "the vestry," to improve the accommodation. During the winter months the school and the adjoining handsome coach house (which is then cleared of its equipages) are placed at the disposal of the Enfield public for balls and concerts, the coach house forming an admirable supper room. It was in this riding school that the Coronation Ball was held. It is such generous thoughtfulness as this which has caused Sir Alfred Somerset to occupy so large a place in the hearts of the people of Enfield. At various times those who have benefited so greatly from his kindness have been anxious to show their appreciation of it, and one such result is to be seen in a handsome silver cup, which, together with a framed testimonial subscribed by some two hundred of the gentry and residents of Enfield, was presented to Sir Alfred at a town's meeting. Other demonstrations of public esteem have also taken the form of presentations. For instance, Sir Alfred is the owner of two very handsome silver mounted four-horse whips, one of which bears the inscription—"Presented by the Enfield Brass Band, 28th June, 1884, as a token of gratitude"; the other having been "Presented to Col. Somerset, the Proprietor of the Hironnelle, by James Oddy, Esq., in token of respect and esteem, 14th August, 1883."

In 1857 Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset married Adelaide Harriet, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Brooke-Pechell, Bart., M.P. He was created a Commander of the Bath in 1892, receiving the dignity of K.C.B. ten years later.

The ancestry of the Somersets is one of considerable distinction, dating back to Charles Somerset who was created a Knight of the Garter in 1496. He married the only daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert of Ragland, and Chepstow and Gower, in whose right he assumed the title of Lord Herbert, being summoned to Parliament in this dignity in 1509. Lord Herbert was appointed Lord Chamberlain for life as a reward for the distinguished part he played in the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, and was created Earl of Worcester.

A very notable Royalist was the second Marquess of Worcester who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wales by Charles I. Not only for fealty, but as a scientist and inventor, the name of the Marquess is yet remembered. There is still in existence evidence of his acquaintance with mechanics and steam power in a literary work of his entitled "A century of the names and scantlings of such inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former notes being lost) I have at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1655, to set these down, in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put them into practice." This book was first printed in 1663, and in its pages the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described.

In addition to being a popular member of the Four-in-hand and Coaching Clubs, Sir Alfred Somerset is also a member of the Army and Navy Club.



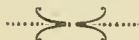





LADY SOMERSET

And her Favorite Cat, "Scudamore," February, 1906.

## Adelaide Lady Somerset.



 ONE of the best known and most highly honoured of the Ladies in the Enfield Division of the County is Adelaide Lady Somerset, the wife of Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, K.C.B., and daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Brooke-Pechell, Bart., of Castle Goring, Sussex.

Lady Somerset, who is a god-daughter of the late Queen Adelaide, delights in good works. Many of her most successful efforts have been made as President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, with the management of which she has been connected since it was founded in 1885. The ardour with which she espouses any object having her full approval was clearly shown in her ceaseless efforts for the benefit of this association during the late South African War. Her Ladyship still continues to hold the post of President for the Enfield Division.

Since the close of the War, Lady Somerset has been chiefly concerned in organising and promoting the League of Mercy, of which she is President for the Enfield District. Her great efforts to secure its support won for her the personal thanks of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

For many years Lady Somerset was President of the Middlesex Needlework Guild, of which she is still a Vice-President.

Until recently Lady Somerset was active as a political worker, being Dame President of the Primrose League, but the multiplicity of other work necessitated her retirement from this office.

As her father's heiress, Lady Somerset succeeded to large estates in Sussex, the management of which she personally supervises. In that County she is also Patron of two clerical Livings.



## Sir George Christopher Trout Bartley, K.C.B., J.P.

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**B**ORN in 1842 in the parish of Stoke Newington, Sir George Bartley, ex-M.P. for North Islington, delights to make it known that he is "a Cockney." He received his early education at a private seminary and afterwards went to University College School. Entering the public service he came under Sir John Donnelly at the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. There, during a period of twenty years, he rose step by step until he occupied a high position in the department.

He took a great and growing interest in all educational matters and the conditions of life among the poor, his idea being by the dissemination of education both to fit the young people for industrial callings and to encourage thrift and independence as the only true preventives of poverty. To this end he wrote a number of books for which he gleaned his data at first hand by leaving his house in the West End to live for a time among each section of the people he desired to study.

"A Square Mile in the East End," published in 1870, was a faithful reflex of the condition of the people of Bethnal Green and district, educationally and socially. It was at this time that Mr. W. E. Forster was launching his Elementary Education Act and he welcomed the assistance of Mr. Bartley—as he then was—publicly acknowledging the value of that aid in the House of Commons.

In 1871, Mr. Bartley published "Schools for the People," this being practically a history and a critical review of every kind of school for primary instruction then in existence. Mr. Bartley was opposed to the principle of free education, holding then, as now, tenaciously to the belief that every parent should at least pay something for the education of his children. He advocated a generous extension of a national system which should give greater facilities to the clever children of poor parents by scholarships and otherwise.

His ideas on the prevailing improvidence of the people were crystalizing, and in 1872 he published a volume of "Provident Knowledge Papers," which was followed in 1874 by "The Seven Ages of a Village Pauper," and "The Parish Net, How it is Dragged, and what it Catches," in 1875. These two last named books enjoyed a considerable run and, among other effects, had the result of bringing the author into direct and personal communication with Lord Shaftesbury.

As Assistant Director of the Science Division of the Science and Art Department, Sir George Bartley took a great interest in and gave every possible aid to Technical Education and more particularly to that form of Technical Education in which science is applied to commercial and industrial pursuits. For some years he was treasurer of the Society of Arts.

Giving a practical turn to his ideas on Thrift, Mr. Bartley some thirty-five years ago started a Penny Bank—the forerunner of the National Penny Bank with which his name will be for ever associated—in a small house in the Edgware Road. Here deposits of coins ranging from a penny to sixpence were taken. Lord Shaftesbury praised the scheme, but said that the life of the institution must depend upon Mr. Bartley's. The National Penny Bank is, however, destined to survive its Founder, for the growth and success of the movement has been phenomenal. To-day the Penny Bank has central offices in Victoria Street, Westminster, and 13 branches in different parts of London. Since its formation it has taken about twenty millions sterling in amounts varying from one penny to one hundred pounds. Its depositors number two hundred thousand and last year, just prior to the Christmas festivities, about a ton of gold and five tons of silver coins were counted out for distribution in the board room of St. Margaret's House. The Bank is Sir George Bartley's pet child and, when erecting the central offices in Victoria Street, he took care to have them so constituted that even in his own library at St.

Margaret's House, Victoria Street, he is practically on his business premises.

Sir George represented North Islington in Parliament for over twenty years. His first attempt to enter the House of Commons was made in 1880, when he stood for the old Borough of Hackney, an area comprising some fifty thousand voters. He was unsuccessful. The Redistribution Act followed, and in the election of 1885 he stood and was returned for North Islington. Sir George held the seat in the four succeeding elections of 1886, 1892, 1895 and 1900, against the assaults of Mr. Clayden, Mr. Hill, Dr. Napier and Mr. E. C. Rawlings, and the Liberals of the Division had come to regard their case as hopeless. At the General Election of 1906, however, Sir George was numbered in the Unionist rout and he then announced his intention of devoting himself to his business and his hobbies until a vacancy occurs for some suitable seat to contest again.

In the quarter of a century during which he took an active part in politics, Sir George did a not inconsiderable amount of work for his Party both inside and outside the House of Commons, and for the two years which led to the stirring elections of 1885 to 1886 he was the chief agent of the Conservative Party. But honours came rather late, for it was not until 1902 that he was made a K.C.B.

Sir George was a member of the Traffic Commission and was one of those who visited various Continental and American cities for the purpose of personally investigating the methods obtaining abroad for the regulation of vehicular traffic.

An enthusiastic diarist and an amateur photographer of more than ordinary skill, Sir George has travelled much in both hemispheres and fifty large and interesting volumes on his library bookshelves contain records and impressions by pen and by camera of places he has visited with his wife and daughter. He was in South Africa when the war with the Boers broke out, and he formed a very decided opinion as to what were the intentions of the two Republics had they been able to secure control of Cape Colony.

Sir George married the daughter of Sir Henry Cole—who established the South Kensington Science and Art Department—and has a family of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son is a clergyman, and the second son a barrister, while the two younger both saw service in South Africa, one being an engineer in the Railway Pioneer Regiment and the other in the Royal Horse Artillery.



**Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.L., J.P.**



**ONE** of the most honoured of the Middlesex Justices of the Peace is Colonel Sir Howard Vincent. In the midst of the exciting political events which marked the General Election of January, 1906, amongst the constituencies most keenly watched was that of Central Sheffield, for which, since 1885, Sir Howard had sat in the House of Commons. More fortunate than many of his colleagues in former Parliaments, he retained his seat and had the satisfaction of once again being sent to St. Stephen's as the result of a substantial majority. This was the more remarkable as Colonel Sir Howard Vincent is one of the most ardent advocates for a revised Tariff; indeed, he is, and has been throughout the whole of his political career, an out and out Protectionist.

Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent was born at Slinfold, Sussex, May 31st, 1849, being the second surviving son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, 11th Bart., by Maria Copley, daughter of the late Herries Young, Esq., of Auchenskrug, co. Dumfries. He married in 1882, Ethel Gwendoline, daughter of the late George Moffatt, Esq., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, by whom he has one daughter.

Having been educated at Westminster School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Sir Howard Vincent in 1868 joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and after becoming favourably known for his

reports and lectures upon foreign armies and his knowledge of Russian and other languages, retired as Lieutenant in 1873, when he was appointed Captain in the Royal Berks Militia, which commission he resigned for the Lieut.-Coloneley of the Central London Rangers. This post he held from 1875-78, in which latter year he was appointed Director of Criminal Investigations to completely re-organise the Detective Establishment and with absolute control over the criminal administration of the Metropolitan Police. He had previously, in 1876, been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and practised for two years on the South-Eastern Circuit, as well as in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1877 he entered the Paris Faculté de Droit. Sir Howard resigned his appointment in the Metropolitan Police in 1884, receiving the thanks of the Home Secretary and of many other officials, British and foreign. He was then appointed Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, which he held until 1904, and of which regiment he is now Hon. Colonel.

It was in 1885 that Sir Howard was first returned as the Conservative and Industrial Member for Central Sheffield, and his constituents have shown their appreciation of all he has done for them and the country while in Parliament by steadfastly returning him at each subsequent General Election. A Protectionist and an ardent Imperialist, Colonel Sir Howard Vincent is a constant advocate of the necessity for cementing as much as possible the ties between the Mother country and her sons and daughters over the seas. As a public speaker he is candid and clear, seldom dull and certainly never inflated. It is his characteristic to be weighty in argument rather than voluble in style. Wisely sacrificing all flippant oratory of that order which searches for a passing cheer by a shallow or sarcastic examination of the opponents' cause, he gives himself completely over to a dignified utterance of principles which he believes to be those of a sound political creed. He does not try to make capital by the frequently adopted, though not too scrupulous *modus operandi* of merely sneering at the course pursued by antagonistic politicians. He has not sat in Parliament for over twenty years without appreciating the imprudence and weakness of such a mode of procedure. Not merely in the House, but also on public platforms in various parts of the country Sir Howard has explained and elucidated the political creed which he holds so staunchly and which he believes capable of affording relief from much of the distress at present experienced in England.

In Metropolitan government Sir Howard has taken an active share at different times. He was formerly a member of the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, and one of its representatives on the Metropolitan Board of Works on which he sat from 1880-96 as the member for the West End, St. George's, Hanover Square Division. From 1889-90 he was Chairman of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Committee. Nor does this sum up the total of Sir Howard's public work. In 1891 he founded the United Empire Trade League and has from the start been its Hon. Secretary. In the same year he toured Canada and addressed a great number of public meetings in the Dominion concerning the objects of the League, being so well received that he gained sufficient adherents to the cause to show that there was widespread acquiescence with many of his views. Sir Howard is President of the Workman's Association for the Defence of British Industry.

Since 1885 he has been on the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and was in 1893 elected Vice-Chairman, being chosen Chairman in 1895. He is also President of the North of England Conservative Agents' Association. Since 1896 he has filled the important post of Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Conservative Party. In 1901 he was Vice-Chairman of the Primrose League Grand Council.

In 1878 Sir Howard Vincent obtained the appointment of a War Office Committee to inquire into the requirements of the Volunteer Force. This resulted in many reforms and his subsequent Parliamentary action in March, 1886 (by which the then Government was nearly defeated) led to the appointment of another Committee the effect of whose deliberations was seen in the increase of the Volunteer Capitation Grant. Again in 1891 Sir Howard obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the need for Rifle Ranges, as a result of which there have been passed legislative measures long needed in the interests of National Defence. In 1887 he carried the Probation of First Offenders Bill, on the Massachusetts model, through Parliament, the value of which received early proof in the fact that in the United Kingdom upwards of 4,000 persons were saved from imprisonment under the Act in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and only seven per cent. of this number lapsed again into crime.

Sir Howard Vincent went to Rome in 1898 as the British Delegate of the Anti-Anarchist Conference. In 1901 he was Chairman of the Committee of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police.

When the South African War broke out, Sir Howard Vincent took an active part in the formation of C.I.V. and Volunteer contingents for the field. He was in South Africa from 1899 to 1902 and has received the War Medal.

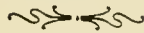
As a writer Sir Howard Vincent has a large circle of critical and keenly interested readers. Amongst his chief publications are "Reports on the Prussian Army," 1871; "Russia's Advance Eastward," 1872; "Military Geography, Reconnoitring and Sketching," 1873; "Law of Criticism and Libel," 1877; "Law of Extradition," 1880; "Police Code and Manual of Criminal Law," 1882; "Reports on British Commercial Interests in Canada, Japan, China, etc., and on various Foreign Armies," and "The Howard Vincent Map of British Empire" which reached its thirteenth edition in 1905.

The Order of Commander of the Bath was bestowed upon Sir Howard Vincent in 1885, he being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George three years later. He is also a Knight of the German Crown and of the Crown of Italy. Sir Howard enjoys too the honour of being A.D.C. to the King. He is senior Deputy Lieutenant of London.

Sir Howard resides at 1, Grosvenor Square, London, W., and is a Member of the Marlborough, Carlton, Naval and Military and Royal Societies Clubs.



## Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., J.P.



**D**URING the various ages through which the world has passed, the science of engineering has at all times proved one which has created vast even if silent revolutions, and one which has left memorials of its triumphs in all lands. The pyramids of Egypt, the ancient Temples of Mexico, the Coliseum of Rome, and, to glance at modern structures, such achievements as the Eiffel Tower, the Assouan dam and the many gigantic bridges whereby man has been able to link up vast territories and secure the march of civilization, all show to a wondering world the tremendous enterprises which may be attempted and successfully carried out.

Civil engineering as a profession may be reckoned to have been first followed in England about 1770, when the improvements made by Watt upon Stephenson's application of steam to locomotion caused a demand for skilled services of this class. Previous to that time the only people who united the various members of this craft under organised bodies were the great masters of hydraulic engineering, the Dutch.

The fact that India is the supreme jewel in England's Crown is due to the gallant soldiers who have first made ready the pathways, and, after them, to the valiant engineers whose work has assisted the maintenance of peace and commercial prosperity.

Foremost amongst the English Engineers who have been the means of bringing about great triumphs in India is Sir Bradford Leslie, who was the original designer and builder of several large bridges in Bengal, including the Jubilee Bridge which spans the river Hooghly, and the Howrah Bridge over the same river in Calcutta.

Sir Bradford, who was born in 1831, is the son of the late Charles Leslie, R.A. He married in 1885, Mary Jane Eliza, daughter of the late W. Honey, Esq., but is now a widower, his wife having died in 1886.

Sir Bradford was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887. He is a Fellow of Calcutta University, a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

8, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, W., is Sir Bradford's residence.



## Sir Edward George Clarke, K.C.



**B**ORN on February 15th, 1841, at 15, King William Street, E.C., Sir Edward Clarke is the eldest son of the late Mr. Job Guy Clarke, jeweller, of 38, Moorgate Street, E.C., and his wife, Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Henry George, of Bath. He began his education at College House, Edmonton, subsequently going to the City Commercial School in Lombard Street. Leaving school in 1854 he continued his studies at the evening classes at Crosby Hall and King's College (of which he is now a Fellow) becoming in 1856 Prizeman in English Literature at the first examination of the Society of Arts.

In 1859 Sir Edward obtained a writership in the India Office by open competition. He, however, retired therefrom in the following year to enter as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He gained the open law Tancred law studentship in 1861 and after reading law in the chambers of the late Mr. T. R. Bennett, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He took silk in 1880 and two years later was made a Bencher of his Inn.

In addition to practising in the Common Law Courts and at the Surrey Sessions, Sir Edward during the early part of his career as a

barrister did a good deal of journalistic work as a reporter in the House of Commons and on the literary staff of *The Morning Herald* and *The Standard*.

He had not been many years at the Bar before he acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer and an able advocate, especially with commercial cases. He came most directly in front of the public in 1877 in connection with the trial of the Stauntons for the Penge murder, appearing for the defendant, Patrick Staunton, and in the detective case, in which he defended Mr. George Clark. In 1886 he successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the Pimlico poisoning case, his professional reputation being still further enhanced by his connection with the baccarat case in 1891 and the Jameson case in 1896.

Sir Edward entered Parliament in February, 1880, being then returned as the member for Southwark. At the General Election in April of the same year he was returned for Plymouth, which seat he held until 1900. From 1886-1892 he was Solicitor-General. His political associations afterwards with Brighton were most cordial, and represent an interesting period in his life. Again, at the General Election of 1906, he re-entered Parliament as one of the Members for the City of London, scoring one of the few phenomenal Unionist successes ; but a few months later, owing to the state of his health, and under the strict medical injunction to travel abroad, Sir Edward resigned, much to the regret of a wide circle of enthusiastic political supporters. Everyone rejoices that the several months of rest and change abroad have recuperated Sir Edward, enabling him to return to his legal work with renewed health and strength.

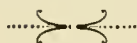
In 1866 Sir Edward married Annie, the daughter of Mr. George Mitchell. His first wife dying in 1881, he married in 1882 Kathleen Matilda, the daughter of Mr. A. W. Bryant.

Amongst Sir Edward's publications have been a Treatise on the Law of Extradition, as well as various series of his Public Speeches.

As the owner of the charming river-side residence of Thorncote, Staines, Sir Edward is able to indulge in his favourite recreation of boating. This part of Middlesex has benefited considerably by reason of his association with it. One of the most striking evidences of his benevolence exists in the church of St. Peter, Laleham Road, which he erected at a cost of £10,000.

Sir Edward's clubs are the Carlton, St. Stephen's, Garrick, and the City Carlton.

## Sir Richard Nicholson, F.S.A.



THE holder of an important and extremely responsible position in the County, Sir Richard Nicholson, the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, enjoys an active life in which the spice of variety has been by no means lacking. Born in Hertfordshire in 1828, Sir Richard is the fifth son of George Nicholson, Esq., of Hertford, and his wife, Anne, daughter of John Searancke, Esq., of St. Albans.

Having been educated at Mount Radford School, Exeter, Sir Richard determined upon trying a Colonial life. In 1843 he joined the Surveying Staff of the New Zealand Co., and assisted in laying out the town of Wanganni. Later, he also surveyed the town of Dunedin and laid out its country sections.

Admitted a solicitor in 1851, Sir Richard's natural abilities soon enabled him to build up for himself a reputation as an able member of his profession. Sir Richard has always worked hard. He has an enthusiasm for it, and has personally proved the truth of the assertion that let a man but honour his vocation, and the vocation will soon honour the man. In 1869 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, and the same year had the satisfaction of bringing to a triumphant issue the claim of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury and the estates annexed to the title. Another important office which Sir

Richard has had the pleasure of filling is that of Clerk of the Peace for London, to which he was appointed in 1888.

As Chairman of the Law Fire Insurance Co., and a Director of the Law Life Assurance Co., he is well known in the best commercial circles.

Although of late years Sir Richard has not taken a very prominent part in politics, he is a staunch Conservative, and in 1876 contested the Hastings seat in the interests of his Party.

Sir Richard has been twice married; his present wife, whom he married in 1882 being Catherine Leicester, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Atkinson, Vicar of Danby.

When enjoying his somewhat infrequent periods of leisure, Sir Richard proves himself an ardent sportsman, thoroughly appreciating the open air life he can live when recruiting at Eden, Banff. His town residence is 19, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W. His clubs the Conservative and St. Stephen's.







SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID, LL.D., J.P., D.L.

## Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, LL.D., J.P., D.C.



MIDDLESEX Justice of the Peace who has made his mark upon more than one section of modern life is Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid. He is essentially a self-made man who follows Emerson's advice—"Grudge no office thou canst render." So admirably has he acted up to this maxim throughout his career that he has always been ready to exert his efforts for the good of the general community, without distinction of party or creed. Whenever he has embarked upon any project having for its objective the amelioration of the lot of any class or section of the public, he has first evinced remarkable aptitude in making himself conversant with the conditions, needs, capabilities and resources of those whom he desires to assist. But, above all, he is a firm believer in the virtues of self-help. Concentration of purpose combined with a personal magnetism such as is the possession of few, has enabled him many a time to inspire those whom he seeks to aid with that magic spark of ambition which has fired them into making the requisite efforts on their own behalf. On one occasion when presiding over a conference in Rome at which nearly twenty different languages had been spoken, someone expressed surprise at his being able to impress people who did not understand his words; there came the emphatic response—"It is the contagion of enthusiasm."

Sir Hugh cherishes the sentiment of his Scottish parentage and especially of the fact that his mother, who was the only daughter of James Gilzean—a land steward—took an active part in the Church Disruption of 1843, that heroic protest, the outcome of which was that the Free Church of Scotland carried with her out of the Establishment her Confession of Faith and Catechism, her form of Church Government and her Ritual of Worship, preferring to abandon the endowments of the State rather than deviate in any way from the recognition of the one Headship or from the position of independence held by her members to be a right as the true National Church of the Reformation. In records of the “Ten Years’ Conflict” she was designate the “inspired peasant.”

Our subject was born at Cruden, Aberdeenshire, on the 11th August, 1838—or as some accounts have it, 1839, and through his mother’s family, tradition says, he was descended from a distant branch of the Boyd family, one of whom, the gallant and learned James Lord Boyd, became Earl of Erroll, 1758. He began his education at the Episcopalian and Free Church Schools in the parish, subsequently attending University classes at Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

Beginning life at Aberdeen in an art-publishing office with Sir George Reid, late President of the Royal Scottish Academy, he subsequently chose journalism as a profession. In 1857 he conducted a paper in Peterhead, the capital of his native Buchan, and three years later became editor of a popular “Weekly” and tri-weekly in Edinburgh, and a few years later led in establishing daily and weekly newspapers in Aberdeenshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands and in London. He was the originator of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* (Middlesbrough-on-Tees)—which is the first existing complete halfpenny evening paper in the Kingdom—thus pioneering a vast modern industry.

A veteran knight of the pen and the printing press, his autobiographical reminiscences and recollections are necessarily largely of newspapers and men of letters, and he can peculiarly appreciate Thackeray’s tribute in “Pendennis” to the newspaper as “the great engine that never sleeps.”

In his earlier days he was thoroughly familiar with the strain and stress, the responsibilities and the difficulties connected with the proprietorship and production of a new journal. He was actively concerned in this work at an especially interesting time, for during no period of our own history have science and invention made greater

strides, particularly in connexion with the Press, than during the last half century. In that time the art of printing, so far as it concerns a newspaper, has been revolutionised, and the telegraph, telephone, electricity, stereotyping, and the rotary machine have made it possible to produce in a few hours that which would have occupied almost as many days less than fifty years ago. Like a mighty well-conditioned army, the steady advance of the Press has been unchecked, the records ever showing

“That where the vanguard camps to-day  
The rear shall rest to-morrow.”

Sir Hugh has founded numerous important newspapers. At one time he was associated with Andrew Carnegie and others in a small syndicate which owned nearly twenty daily and weekly papers in different parts of the country. He was, therefore, entitled to speak with some authority on journalism, and can tell you that the newspaper worthy of the name is the expression of something more than a mere collection of individuals; that though it may be the production of a large number of persons, it is the mouthpiece of a still larger number. Like Thomas Carlyle he can describe how the Editorial entity “flits among the leaves of society, going from club to club and from coterie to coterie, listening to the surmises of one and the opinions of the other, now chatting with the pessimist, and now conversing with the optimist and then he goes into the recesses of his sanctum, and combines all these various threads of thought and items of intelligence into one coherent article, in which the reading public finds its mind reflected and its tastes respected.” He has told how he started in early years one small *weekly* paper with a press that worked by four men and two boys, with girls for folding, produced some 450 copies per hour, and how he introduced within a few years the most modern web-printing presses which were producing the same paper *daily* at the rate of 50,000 copies per hour, cutting them up and folding in one endless process.

A firm believer in the value of co-operation, one of his earliest endeavours on attaining leisure was to establish a freemasonry amongst the wielders of the pen, and the result of his efforts was seen in the Institute of Journalists, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1890 and of which he was the chief Founder and the first President, remaining a Fellow. It was for this and other services to the country that his first notable distinction was given him by Queen Victoria in 1893. It is well known that he had previously declined, on various grounds, so-called “higher” honours which had been proffered. His occupancy of public office has been varied and extensive. He was president of the Society of Newspaper Proprietors and Managers

(1898-99) and was in 1904 chosen President of the World's Press Parliament, U.S.A., at the inauguration of which, in St. Louis, there was a gathering of over 4,000 delegates, representing 37 different countries, and the opening address was delivered by the late State Secretary, the Hon. John Hay. He was also an energetic promoter of the International Press Congress, founded in Belgium in 1894, which has held its annual gatherings in the chief cities of Europe, representing over 16,000 organised Journalists. He has often said that the only cause for which he can claim any special credit is his work in promoting the organization of Journalists into a distinctive profession, having devoted years of his life to the work in the United Kingdom, on the Continent, and in the United States of America, and that through the enlightened co-operation of leading journalists the world over, great and enduring results have been accomplished. The Institute of Journalists, which includes the whole of the British Empire, the International Press Congress, and the World's Press Parliament of America owed much to his initiative and inspiring leadership.

Sir Hugh's opinion upon the recent great developments made in the newspaper world is instructive, and to show this we quote a few lines from an article on "The Press" which he contributed in 1896 to a collection of papers on "The Civilization of our Day," In this he says—

"Well within twentyfive years the small sheet of four pages was uncomplainingly accepted by readers as adequate; and a circulation of twenty thousand per day or per week would have been considered large. The same newspapers now consist of six, eight, twelve or sixteen, or in cases of weeklies of twentyfour or thirty pages including forty to eighty columns of reading matter and advertisements; with a circulation of tens or hundreds of thousands, many of them reaching fifty to sixty thousand a day, and some even two hundred and fifty thousand to half a million; whilst some of the leading weeklies issue five hundred thousand or a million copies per issue. Proprietors who regarded an income of hundreds or thousands a-year as yielding a sufficient return on the capital invested now count their revenue by tens of thousands."

In the same essay it is clearly shown that he thoroughly appreciates the great cost at which this growth and also the freedom of the Press have been achieved, for he remarks "The Press as well as the Pulpit has its record of martyrs."

A worker of great determination, Sir Hugh readily grasps the most intricate problems. He has a keen insight, is a good tactician and has many times proved himself the right man in the right place. One of the achievements of his life was the founding, along with a stalwart workman, James Colville, and a few others, in Edinburgh, in 1861, of a Co-operative house-building scheme, as a result of which



GLIMPSE OF DOLLIS HILL.



thousands of the working men of Edinburgh have long been their own landlords. The movement which produced this very desirable result, arose out of a strike in the Edinburgh building trades which was the first struggle for reducing the hours of labour to nine per day. After three months the masters gave in and agreed to the altered conditions. Mr. Gilzean-Reid (as he then was) disinterestedly stood by the men, being then Editor of a popular Edinburgh weekly though not long out of his "teens;" and at the conclusion of the strike he pointed out to the men that matters would have been much better for them if the money on which they had been living during the workless three months had been made productive. After much deliberation the Co-operative Building Society was formed. Twenty-five pounds only was at first subscribed. But feeling certain that success would follow, the pioneers stuck to their project, which was to carry on building especially with a view to accommodating all classes of workmen who were desirous of becoming the owners of their own homes, subscribers being specifically bound by the Articles of Association to promote "the interests of the Company to the utmost of their power."

So quickly did the advantages of the scheme recommend themselves to the men that very soon the entire capital was subscribed, and more money being required a practically unlimited Deposit Fund was formed whence loans were advanced to members. Excellent dwellings were provided in increasing numbers, profits of from eight to ten per cent. were received back by the members—on the usual Co-operation principle, all sharing alike; and it soon became evident that as a consequence of improved conditions the workers became increasingly self-respecting and that their lives were uplifted by far-reaching aims and ideals. The men gradually acquired the actual ownership of their houses by annual payments which did not exceed the ordinary rent of the decayed tenement hovels in which many had previously been housed.

In a pamphlet from his own pen on this subject, the author expresses the opinion that the success of the Edinburgh Co-operative experiment justifies the belief that similar movements could be brought to fruition in all the larger centres of industrial activity—as in some cases has been already done—proving that co-operation can overcome the difficulties which had often defied the united wisdom and baffled the able efforts of social reformers, the principle having been established that houses embracing modern requirements of health and comfort, at once cheap and profitable as investments, can thus be expeditiously provided for the vast wage-earning classes.

The gratitude felt for the pioneer of this movement was manifested in an interesting manner when in 1863 he left Edinburgh. Then the workmen of the City, under the presidency of the famous Free Church leader, the late Rev. Dr. Begg, made him a public presentation "in acknowledgment of his invaluable services in social, industry, and Co-operative movements." His memory is kept alive also by "Reid Terrace," as the first block of houses built by the Society was designated.

In 1886 Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid was returned as the first Member of Parliament for Aston Manor, Warwickshire. Possessing very decided and progressive views, he sustained the reputation of being a sound and capable public man, even his opponents admitting that he discharged his duties with a diligence, thoughtfulness and courtesy deserving of all commendation.

From earliest youth—first in association with the American philanthropist, Elihu Barrett—"the Learned Blacksmith," as he was well designated—Sir Hugh was a strenuous and constant advocate of International Penny Postage. He seconded in the House of Commons the first motion proposed by Mr. Henniker Heaton for the adoption of this reform, towards the attainment of which considerable advance has been made; and when at length the first great instalment, Imperial Penny Postage, was established in December, 1899, he received one of the commemorative silver pennies struck at the Royal Mint.

Varied as are the interests in which our subject thus took a foremost part, these mentioned form by no means the limit of his achievements. He has long been actively connected with iron and steel industries. He was President of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors and Engineers in 1889-1901, and as a consequence of his frequent and lengthy residences in Belgium he has taken a defined place in the social and industrial life of that prosperous country, and given an independent and entirely voluntary support in advancing the civilising and religious agencies in the Congo Free State.

In 1863, Sir Hugh married Anne, daughter of John and Margaret Craig. Lady Gilzean-Reid (who died in 1895 as the result of a carriage accident) was a fertile writer, and took a prominent part in the organisation of women for social and political work. A pamphlet written by her, in 1887, on "Women Workers in the Liberal Cause," was signalised by receiving the special approval of the late Mrs. Gladstone who wrote a preface to the booklet—the substance of

which had been contributed to the *Westminster Review*; the production had a wide-spread circulation and helped largely to extend and consolidate the "woman's movement." As a writer, Sir Hugh himself has attained considerable popularity. Amongst his best known publications is "The Story of Old Oscar," which it is estimated reached a circulation in different countries, of nearly a million; whilst in his "Studies and Sketches of Landseer," and his biographic "Monographs" of the Rev. John Skinner—the pre-Burns Scottish Poet, Disraeli, President Garfield—with whom he had corresponded when both were peasant boys—and other eminent men, he has shown marked powers of portraiture and analysis. Another is "'Tween Gloamin' and the Mirk," a book in which he has depicted in a graphic style many of "the short and simple annals of the poor," especially showing how high ideals and lofty aims are nurtured in many a lowly Scottish home by means of the heroic tales which are constantly repeated round the humble hearths.

For some years Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid made his home at Dollis Hill, Middlesex, N.W., in the district of Willesden, where the novelist, Harrison Ainsworth, once resided, and where in the old manor of Dollis Hill the noted highwayman, Jack Sheppard, was harboured, and whose daring deeds the novelist made to live. When the need and the call came, Sir Hugh readily resigned his interests in the picturesquely located home, with all its historic associations, for he saw with others that in this densely populated district the necessity was keenly felt for an open-air space which should remain as a permanent "lung" of Greater London. By unanimous consent it was designated "The Gladstone Park" in memory of the illustrious statesman who had so often resided at Dollis Hill House and who so loved the people to whose use his frequent home has been dedicated for ever. The ceremony of throwing open to the public this beautiful park, ornamented with its lily pond and fair lawns, studded with noble trees, was in May, 1901, fitly performed by the Earl of Aberdeen who, with his gifted Countess, made Dollis Hill a residence from 1882 to 1895, having taken it over from his father-in-law, the late Lord Tweedmouth, to whom it had been a cherished retreat for many years. Many well-known people were present—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, afterwards Prime Minister, the Chairman of the London County Council, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B.—and the crowd was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The host described himself as the "evicted tenant," and rejoiced at being able in any way to facilitate the attainment of the most desirable object. The house and grounds were added at a subsequent date to the Park.

At the invitation of the noble owners and under the specific advice of his physician, Sir Andrew Clark, who considered the Dollis Hill air particularly suited for the aged statesman, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife, used to spend there frequent week ends and often much longer periods. Besides numerous memorable social and political gatherings given by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, it was here on Saturday, May 14th, 1887, that Mr. Gladstone gave a garden party to the Delegates of the Colonial Conference, when Lord Granville and Mr. Childers were present, as well as Delegates from Newfoundland, Western Australia, the West Indies, and other Colonies. On another Saturday he received here a deputation of Americans from New York, who came to present a silver trophy, in the shape of a casket three feet high, in recognition of Mr. Gladstone's services to the Irish cause. Here also was splendidly celebrated Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when it was said by a leading London Journal that one felt, moving about the grounds, that he had seen every face he met in an illustrated paper.

In the garden surrounding the house Mr. Gladstone in the summer time lived largely in the open air, enjoying his meals whilst fanned by the healthgiving breezes, and passing much of his time reading in a hammock. For another reason the garden is memorable, for it was there that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain took their last meal together, in 1886, at a conference when both statesmen hoped, but hoped in vain, that some mutual understanding might be arrived at on the subject of the Home Rule Bill.

After the operation on his eyes, Mr. Gladstone was sent to recuperate at Dollis Hill, and he was first visited there by Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mrs. Benson. Of these last two visitors a somewhat amusing little incident is recorded. On one occasion, while staying at Dollis Hill, Mrs. Gladstone wrote from there and invited the Archbishop and Mrs. Benson to dine. The appointed evening arrived, dinner was ready in the house at Carlton House Terrace, but no guest came. Impatient at the delay, Mr. Gladstone declared—"I would do this for no man on earth except the Archbishop of Canterbury." It was not until nine o'clock that the guests were announced, and then it was discovered that Mrs. Gladstone had written her invitation on Dollis Hill House paper, not mentioning that the dinner would be held at Carlton House Terrace. Consequently, the Bensons had had their appetites sharpened by a drive from London to Willesden and back. In the grounds are trees planted by Mr. Gladstone—one immediately after the House of Commons passed the Home Rule Bill, and there also



TENTERDEN HALL,  
The Residence of Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid.



is the secluded rosery from which usually came the roses that formed his familiar button-hole. All are to be strictly preserved for ever, and the cost of the House and about 100 acres, with laying out was estimated at nearly £60,000—Gladstone's greatest and not least beneficial memorial.

Dollis Hill House has other interesting associations, for it was here that George Elliot used to meet her physician and friend, Sir Andrew Clark, and here is laid the scene in "*Daniel Deronda*" in which Herr Klesmer discourages Gwendoline's efforts to sing.

In 1887, when Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor General of Canada, the Dollis Hill estate was given up by him and taken over by its last occupant and his family; they gave up the house for three months to Mark Twain, who was charmed with the place, and afterwards wrote, adapting Tennyson—"Better—days of Dollis than fifty years of Cathay." Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, it can be said, well maintained its social and political traditions. One year the Aberdeens returned for a few months and held there numerous charming "At Homes" after the manner of the Gladstone days.

In addition to the Knighthood bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria, Sir Hugh is also an Officer of the Order of Leopold, a distinction granted him in 1897, and two years later he was made a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Crown. He is an Hon. LL.D. of Aberdeen University, and also of the State University, Columbia, U.S.A. As before indicated, chiefly on various grounds he declined nomination for the dignity of a Privy Councillor in 1890, and that of a Baronet in 1892. He has travelled much in Europe and America, generally with some specific public or diplomatic purpose, and he and his family possess interesting souvenirs of "services rendered"; on one occasion he was offered the title of Viscount with a high ecclesiastical order. He has long been a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, and in 1904 he was nominated a Magistrate for Middlesex by the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford. Soon after leaving Parliament, he was nominated by the Marquis of Ripon a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

For more than twenty years he resided at Warley Abbey—on the borders of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, which was in 1906 purchased by the Corporation of Birmingham, from his son-in-law, Mr. H. L. Tangye, of Maxstoke Castle, and dedicated, as Dollis Hill had been, to the use of the people as a Public Park; it is a further coincidence that his first residence in Yorkshire, with its extensive

gardens—Newlands Park, Middlesborough—became an important Catholic Institution. He now resides chiefly at Tenterden Hall, Middlesex, N.W., once the family residence, giving his title, of the famous Lord Chancellor of 1827. Queen Elizabeth planted there a cedar of Lebanon, and Cardinal Wolsey visited the place. Like Warley, it formed in the days of the Monks part of a Monastery.

Married early in life, a numerous family blessed the happy union, the eldest son being Mr. Philip J. Reid, B.A., (Trinity College, Cambridge) and the eldest daughter, Annie Gilzean, who married the eldest son of Sir Richard Tangye, the famous engineer, sometimes designated the “Quaker Philanthropist.”

The life which we have described has been a strenuous one, seamed by many sorrows and darkened by many shadows; indeed, an autobiography contributed as one of the series, “In the Days of My Youth,” to *M.A.P.*, edited by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., concludes with these pathetic words:—“When one calmly reflects on all the struggles and troubles, failures as well as triumphs, one is inclined, without affectation, to look on life as a huge failure, so much more might and could have been accomplished, by concentrated, self-restraining, and well-directed effort.” Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid has only had one hobby begun in boyhood, when he was a contributor to the *Art Journal*, under Mr. S. C. Hall. Ever since he has been a zealous collector of original studies and sketches, often for their great pictures, by eminent artists, from whom many of them were directly obtained; they have been freely lent for exhibition and for purposes of engraving—altogether, to the owner and others, a perpetual source of pleasure and instruction. It ought to be added that he has been closely associated with men of distinction in all walks and in most countries, and has often declared that, having created an extensive network of social, literary, and political interests and obligations, both at home and abroad, exacting Parliamentary duties were found to be incompatible with this outside activity, which few cared to pursue, and which he always found to be alike useful and full of charm—in a word, his special and imperious mission to mankind.







SIR JOHN GLOVER, J.P.

## Sir John Glover, J.P.



**S**IR John Glover, J.P., of Highgate Lodge, West Hill, Highgate, is the fourth son of the late Alderman Glover, J.P., of South Shields, in which northern town he was born on September 6th, 1829. His education was received at the private school of Mr. William Wilson, and was of the ordinary type in those ante-Board School days. Upon entering the commercial arena he made sundry experiments in finding a calling to his mind, including a clerkship in the office of an iron merchant, and a period in the office of a solicitor. He came to London so far back as 1847, almost casually, as so many of the early steps of successful men appear to be taken. It happened that one day a ship-broker of the firm with whom his father did business in London was calling on Mr. Glover, sen., and was introduced to his son. The result was an appointment in the London office of this firm.

A few years' service in the City so developed the young man's talent that he was able to begin business on his own account as a ship-broker in partnership with the late Mr. Robert R. Glover, of Allendale, Green Lanes, N., under the style of Glover Bros. They were joined in the early sixties by Mr. Septimus Jonathan Glover, of Aberdeen Park, Highbury, but Sir John still continues an active, as he is the senior, member of the firm. In addition he is Chairman of the Mercantile Steamship Company, and Chairman of Lloyds Registry of British and Foreign Shipping.

In 1880 Sir John Glover was elected Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping, and to him fell the task of making the reply of the Shipowners to the legislation prompted by Mr. Plimsoll's well meant agitation for measures for increasing the safety of life at sea. Mr. Chamberlain was then at the Board of Trade and Mr. Glover was able to point out on what particular points legislation was needed and how in other cases it was to be deprecated lest it should injure the great national industry which was already suffering much in competition with foreign vessels entering our ports and which were not under the same restrictions as our own vessels.

In 1883 Mr. Glover came much into prominence by reason of his criticism of the proposed arrangement between the British Government and M. de Lesseps for the construction of a second Suez Canal. On his initiative, at an important meeting at Lloyds, a resolution was passed and dispatched post haste to the Government asking that "the shameful contract" made by Mr. Childers should on no account be confirmed. The result was that the contract was withdrawn and in direct negotiation between M. de Lesseps and the shipowners, another contract was made, providing for large reductions in the dues, and an increase in the representation of Great Britain on the Council of Administration of from three to ten Directors.

Sir John has never been in Parliament, although in 1885 he was a candidate for the representation of Scarborough in the Liberal interest. He well nigh succeeded, but he declined to accept the conditions imposed by Mr. Parnell, and preferred to be defeated. He has not sought election since, but has never ceased to take a keen interest and prominent part in politics. The Home Rule measures of Mr. Gladstone estranged him from the old Party and he went over to the Unionists, for whom he did much work. In the City he was Chairman of the Liberal Unionist Association.

Sir John's absorbing interest in the Shipping industry has been the chief factor of his City life and still continues so to be. It is well sustained and recognised by his position as Chairman of Lloyds Registry, in effecting the late improvements in which, and the present system of classification of vessels he has borne a leading part. His colleagues on the Committee of the Registry have further shown their appreciation of his work by having his portrait painted for their Committee room by Sir George Reid.

Any notice of Sir John Glover's work would be incomplete did it not contain a reference to his papers to the Statistical Society, showing

the growth of British Shipping Tonnage during five successive periods of ten years each.

For several years after the death of the late Mr. Bodkin, Sir John Glover, who is on the Commission of the Peace for London and Middlesex, was Chairman of the Highgate Bench. In 1900 he was knighted by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Sir John married in 1854 Louisa, daughter of Richard Moser, Esq., of Penge, and in 1904 Sir John and Lady Glover celebrated their golden wedding in the midst of a large number of relatives and a still larger number of friends.

In religion Sir John is a Free Churchman and when living in Highbury he was a Deacon of Union Chapel during the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Allon.

Sir John's clubs are the City Liberal and the Reform.



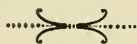






SIR RALPH LITTLER, C.B., K.C.

## Sir Ralph D. M. Littler, C.B., D.L., J.P.



**P**ROBABLY, one of the best known men in all Middlesex is Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson Littler, and probably, too, he is the best hated; for it is next to impossible for anyone to sit as Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions year after year sending numbers of persons to durance vile for varying periods, without incurring the deep-rooted enmity of an ever-widening circle among the criminal classes. Sir Ralph has earned the reputation of being a stern judge, and it is to be noted that, notwithstanding the much modified views held by other Jurists regarding our methods of dealing with habitual criminals, Sir Ralph stands most steadfastly to his old convictions as to the absolute necessity for long sentences.

Sir Ralph is the son of the late Rev. Robert Littler and was born on Oct. 2nd, 1835. He was educated at University College School and University College, London, of which he is a Common Law Prizeman. He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1857; became a Barrister of the Middle Temple in 1870; he took silk in 1873; was made a Bencher in 1882 and Treasurer in 1901. He formerly went the Northern and North Eastern Circuits, but lately he has been obliged to limit his work almost entirely to the Parliamentary Bar where he has a very large practice. In the course of a busy life he has found time to write several legal treatises.

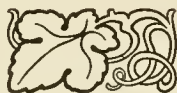
But it is not only as a capable and successful lawyer that Sir Ralph is known. At least the half of his time has for many years past been devoted to local and county government. He now resides at 89,

Oakwood Court, W., but formerly he lived near Bowes Park in order to keep in touch with the local affairs of Wood Green, the administration of which as Chairman of the District Council he guided and controlled for several years.

Sir Ralph Littler was the first to come forward with a project to prevent the Alexandra Park falling into the hands of the builders. It was mainly due to his strenuous advocacy that the Middlesex County Council voted so large a sum towards the purchase money. It was in recognition of this work that Sir Ralph was made Chairman of the Trust which now governs the Palace.

Sir Ralph Littler has also rendered immense service in the capacity of Chairman of the Middlesex County Council. He has given unremitting attention to the purification of the rivers and streams of the County. The building of the new bridge over the Thames at Kew at the joint expense of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey made great demands upon him, but much of it was, to Sir Ralph, work of a congenial kind and on its completion he had the honour of receiving the King and Queen, when their Majesties attended in State to open it. In addition to filling the offices above mentioned Sir Ralph is also Chairman of the County Licensing Committee, of the Standing Joint Committee, and of the Justices' Parliamentary Committee; and in every department of the work, Sir Ralph's great administrative ability, combined with his vast legal knowledge and experience, has proved of the utmost value to the County of which he is so proud, the area and rateable value of which, in recent years, he has made such heroic efforts to preserve undiminished.

Sir Ralph was knighted in 1902 in honour of the King's Coronation, and friends and foes alike held that honour had been well won.







SIR WILLIAM CRUMP, J.P.







LADY CRUMP.



## Sir William John Crump, J.P.



JUSTICE of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and a member of the County Licensing Committee, Sir William John Crump is the eldest son of the late William Alexander Crump, Esq., solicitor, of 17, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and was born in 1850. Having been educated privately, he elected to embrace the law and has now one of the largest maritime, mercantile and company practices in the City of London.

Sir William has always taken a great interest in politics and since 1884 has been Chairman of the North Islington Conservative Association and a most active supporter of Sir George Bartley. For some time, too, he held the treasurership of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations, but on the death of Sir Robert Fowler he resigned that position to become one of the Vice-Chairmen. He has for years been a member of the Council of the National Union, and has recently been appointed a member of its Organization Committee in connection with the re-organization of the Unionist Party.

For the past thirty years Sir William Crump has been an active Freemason, and has served the office of Secretary to the Board of Grand Stewards. He is P.M. of several Lodges, P.A.G.D.C. (England) and P.P.G.W. (Essex) and Vice-President of the three Masonic Charities,

When resident in Stroud Green, Sir William was a member of the second School Board for Hornsey, and when living in Hornsey-lane a member of the Hornsey District Council from its inception, until April, 1901. During that time he took an active interest in the provision of open spaces for the people of North London. He was one of the Founders and a Director of the Crouch End Playing Fields, which have proved such a boon to tennis players and cricketers. He rendered valuable assistance in preserving Queen's Wood to the public and in the acquisition of the Alexandra Palace and Park. In this latter connection he was one of the seven guarantors who by a large deposit raised amongst themselves secured the option of purchase, and his influence greatly assisted in raising the £150,000 publicly subscribed to take this fine property out of private hands for all time.

In November, 1900, Sir William Crump (although not a member of the Borough Council) was elected the first Mayor of Islington and was re-elected for a second year of office in 1901. During that period he did much to raise the standard of local government in Islington and worked very hard to adapt the machinery of the old Vestry to the new order of things resultant from the London Government Act of 1899, under which Islington became a Metropolitan Borough with additional powers and duties. For these two years he was Vice-Chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Mayors and ex-Mayors, a body which rendered good service in securing unanimity of policy in many things municipal. Upon ceasing to occupy this office he was presented with a handsome testimonial by his colleagues. He was a member of the Mansion House Sub-Committee in connection with the King's Dinners to the Poor. At the time of the Coronation Festivities he was the gentleman selected to present the Address to the King and Queen on behalf of the Boroughs North of the Thames and he received the Coronation Medal. He was knighted in 1902.

Sir William is a great stickler for forms and ceremonies, and makes an excellent Chairman. He takes a keen interest in housing questions, and soon after he was elected Mayor of Islington he called a Conference of the Metropolitan Boroughs for the purpose of arriving at some definite line of policy with regard to the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Act by the London County Council. He has opposed the action of that body in covering large areas in the outlying districts with workmen's dwellings, holding that the people to be catered for under the Act are in the main those of



GLENTHORNE, HARROW WEALD.





THE CEDAR TREE, GLENTHORNE.



the casual labouring classes who cannot afford even a tram fare to get to and from their work. He also opposed the establishment of public libraries both in Hornsey and in Islington, and no public libraries were established until he ceased to be a member of the Councils. He is a firm believer in centralization of Municipal services, and favours the idea of transferring all the powers, duties, and obligations of the Poor Law and Education authorities to the Borough Councils.

Golf is Sir William's favourite recreation. He is a member of the Junior Carlton and City Carlton Clubs.

Glenthorne, Sir William Crump's residence, is situated on one of the beauty spots of Middlesex, being about three miles from Edgware, one and a half miles from Stanmore and about two and three-quarter miles from Harrow. From the front an uninterrupted view of charming country extending to the Oxfordshire hills is obtained, and from the back the delightful greenery of Hampstead Heath is discernible. The house itself is covered with roses and wisteria on every side, and is set in sweet smelling pine woods in which squirrels may be seen disporting themselves within twenty yards of the house. In the early summer the rhododendrons which fringe the woods add to the beauty of the scene with their prodigality of colour. A feature of great interest near the entrance to the grounds is an old brick and mortar obelisk, one side of which gives the latitude and longitude of the site, the height above sea-level, the mean variation of the compass and the local mileage. On the other side are the distances and time bearings of a number of places as remote as Oxford, Cambridge, Salisbury, and Portsmouth. Although domiciled in this rural paradise, Sir William Crump is still a hard worker in the City and North Islington, while his appreciation of the conveniences of modern civilization may be seen from the fact that Glenthorne is lighted throughout by electricity from an installation on the premises, and is on the telephone system.









COMMANDER SIR HAMILTON PYM FREER-SMITH, R.N.

## Commander Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, R.N.

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COMMANDER Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, R.N., of Benwell, Sunbury, Middlesex, is a gentleman with a lengthy and enviable record covering long years spent both ashore and afloat. He has had the unique distinction of participating in the thanks of the Government for services rendered in warfare, at sea, and of receiving direct thanks for the performance of civil duties on land.

Sir Hamilton is the third son, by his second marriage, of Adam Freer Smith, Esq., an East India merchant, twice High Sheriff of Calcutta—1843 and 1847. His father married in 1827, Josephine Hume, by whom he had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz., Adam and David, Josephine and Eliza. The last-named was subsequently the wife of Major-General Welby Boddam. David became a Surgeon-Major in the Bengal Army and Professor of Military Medicine at Netley. He saw long service in India and was repeatedly thanked by officers commanding—including Sir Harry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C.—for services rendered in the field in the campaign of 1857-58. Sir Hamilton's half-sister, Eliza, was one of the few ladies who escaped from Delhi, and her sister Josephine married Surgeon-General Balfour of Indian Mutiny fame.

In 1840 Sir Hamilton's father married Clara Jane Denman, the daughter of Captain Edmund Denman, R.N., by whom he had issue, Edmund Denman (became Captain 3rd Goorka Regiment), Turton (became Inspector-General of the Punjaub Police), Hamilton Pym (the subject of this sketch), Mary Egerton (married Colonel Keith E. Jopp, R.E.), and Clara Jane Florence.

In passing, it is interesting to note that Sir Hamilton's grandfather, Captain Denman, R.N., was an officer of considerable note. As a midshipman in the "Royal Sovereign," he was present at the actions of Lord Howe on May 28th and 29th, and the glorious 1st of June, 1794. On the same ship he took part in the retreat of the Vice-Admiral, the Hon. William Cornwallis, of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. In June, 1809, he was appointed to the command of the "Redpole," and in 1815 on being ordered home to be paid off, he brought the despatches of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, announcing the safe arrival of Bonaparte at St. Helena.

Sir Hamilton was also related through his grandfather, the Rev. George Smith, D.D., to Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous novelist.

Educated at Edinburgh Academy, Sir Hamilton subsequently went to the famous cadet trainingship, "Britannia;" and as a midshipman in H.M.S. "Mersey" was at the occupation of Vera Cruz in December, 1861. He was again on active service two years later, when as Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Perseus" he was at the attacks on the batteries of Kagosenia in 1863 and Simono-seki in 1864. His ship was in the advance squadron at the engagements, and bore the brunt of the attack, being specially mentioned in despatches. Sir Hamilton was Senior Lieutenant and for different periods acting Commander of H.M.S. "Daphne" when in 1872-73 the Admiralty conveyed to the Commanding Officer and ship's company their thanks of the efficient manner in which the "Daphne" and her boats had helped to suppress the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa.

Retiring from the Navy with the rank of Commander, Sir Hamilton passed the Civil Service examination and was appointed a Factory Inspector under the Home Office in 1875. In this capacity he was for some years in charge of the Sheffield district. On his appointment there was some dissatisfaction expressed in the locality at the placing of a sea captain in such an important post. Sir Hamilton, however, went about his duties in such a broad-minded, courteous and yet highly efficient manner, that he not only received the hearty support of the many thousands of



LADY FREER-SMITH.



employés in his district but also of the employers. Indeed, he was described in an official publication as follows :—"Commander Hamilton Smith comes near enough to the ideal Inspector of Factories to be accepted as such."

On leaving the Sheffield District, Sir Hamilton received a special vote of thanks from the cutlers of Sheffield who placed on record their high appreciation of the services he had rendered, and which had so much benefited the lives of the workpeople.

He was a member and secretary of the Home Office Committee on Dangerous Trades, 1895-1905, being specially thanked for his services by the Chairman and members of that Committee and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in March, 1898, and again in July, 1900. In February, 1903, he was appointed as Superintending Inspector attached to the Home Office for special duties in connection with Dangerous Trades, and is the author of various technical works, being especially thanked by Professor Thos. Oliver, of Newcastle, for his valuable assistance in that gentleman's standard work, "Dangerous Trades."

In November, 1905, His Majesty the King showed his high appreciation of Sir Hamilton's service by bestowing upon him the honour of Knighthood, and at the same time granted him the Royal Licence to adopt the name of Freer-Smith.

Sir Hamilton resigned his office in May, 1906, and in August of the same year Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, rendered him the highest honour possible for a public servant, for, speaking in the House of Commons on August 1st, he said, "he wished in passing, to pay a tribute to the work of Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith, to whom, on his retirement, a word of public acknowledgment was due for his great and meritorious services in connection with the work of the Factory Department." The members of the House of Commons also testified to their appreciation of Sir Hamilton's services in no uncertain way.

Sir Hamilton, who is a landowner in Middlesex, married in December, 1879, Constance Emily, the daughter of G. F. Bagnall, Esq., of Cheltenham, by whom he had issue Constance Emily Mary (1885). His first wife dying in 1885, Sir Hamilton married Selina Kingsford, daughter of the late George Wilson, Esq., of Tapton Hall, Sheffield, by whom he has issue Denman Freer, born 1892, a student at Harrow, and Florence Freer, born 1898.

A keen sportsman, Sir Hamilton's recreations are shooting, golf and yachting. He is the owner of the motor-yacht "Pleione."

Sir Hamilton is a member of the Army and Navy and Motor-Yacht Clubs, and also of the Royal Navy Club, 1765. The latter is a dining club, the members of which meet together on the anniversaries of the great Naval battles.







SIR CLIFTON ROBINSON, J.P.,

Assoc : Inst : C.E. Mem : Inst : E.E.

**Sir Clifton Robinson, J.P., Assoc : Inst : C.E.  
Mem : Inst : E.E.**



SIR J. Clifton Robinson, of Keith House, Porchester Gate, W., and Garrick's Villa, Hampton, Middlesex, was born at Birkenhead in 1849, but his fresh colouring, his physical and mental alertness, and his buoyant spirits make it difficult to realise that he has passed his half century. Indeed, it was with something of a shock that a year or two ago one found him contributing a page of autobiography to the "In the Days of My Youth" series in "M.A.P." He began life early as the junior member of the staff of the late George Francis Train, when in 1860, he boarded the first tramcar introduced into Great Britain, and thus entered upon a strenuous career, the full story of which would be a history of tramways development in two continents during the last fifty years.

Mr. Train's young assistant soon gave proof of more than average capacity, and in 1866 he accompanied his chief to America. There, in New York and other Cities and States, he gathered experience of practical "rail roading," which stood him in good stead in later years. In 1871 he returned to this country, and in Liverpool, London, Dublin, and Cork he extended his knowledge of the business to which he had devoted himself, and was everywhere recognised as one who would make his mark. In 1875 he became the first general manager of the Tramways Company then formed in Bristol, and there he spent seven busy years organising and developing the horse tramways of the city. From Bristol

he went to Edinburgh as general manager and secretary of the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company, and while there he read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts the exhaustive paper on "Cable Traction," which led to his being called in to complete the construction and organise the operation of the Highgate Cable Tramway in 1884, the first practical demonstration of the system in Europe.

Proceeding to Los Angeles, California, the young engineer was engaged to convert to cable, and subsequently to electric traction, as well as to extend and consolidate the numerous street railways existing in that city, and in the course of one year he completed the immense work of putting into operation about fifty miles of line. In 1889 the American Street Railway Association appointed him to report on mechanical traction, and his report which was presented to the Convention at Pittsburgh in October, 1891, did much to enhance the international reputation of its author. He remained in America for five years, and in Texas, California, Mexico, and Canada did much, and learned more.

Returning to England in 1891, he was invited by his old Board of Directors to advise them upon the electrification of the Bristol tramways. His report was so strongly in favour of the adoption of electric traction that the conversion of the system was immediately proceeded with. Moreover, he was entrusted with the task of carrying his proposals into effect, with the result that there was opened in October, 1895, the first electric street tramway in Great Britain in whose construction and operation the newly-made regulations of the Board of Trade had been adapted. The success of the undertaking was immediate and complete, and resolutions were passed by the Board to convert all the existing lines to the new method of traction, and to extend the system in various directions—a gigantic enterprise, which Sir Clifton, as the responsible engineer, has carried out from its first inception to its present high state of development.

Concurrently with his great Bristol work, Sir Clifton Robinson was engaged, on behalf of the Imperial Tramways Company, in the re-organisation of the Dublin Southern Tramways. The system, then in an almost moribund state, was first successfully resuscitated as a horse tramway and, after a great fight, was then entirely re-constructed and electrically converted, with results which caused the Town Clerk of Dublin to say years later that the name of Clifton Robinson "must always be recognised and respected as that of a public benefactor to the city."



LADY CLIFTON ROBINSON.



In 1897 similar work of reconstruction and electrical conversion, only on a larger scale, was next carried out on Tees-side, where the important Boroughs of Middlesborough, Thornaby, and Stockton were linked up by a modern system of electric tramways.

While introducing electric trams into Bristol, Dublin, and the Tees-side towns, Sir Clifton Robinson had been preparing the way for their advent in London. In 1894 the London United Tramways Company had been formed to acquire the derelict West Metropolitan Horse Tramways in Hammersmith, Acton, Chiswick, Kew, and Richmond. With Sir George White as chairman, Sir Clifton Robinson, as managing director and engineer, literally re-created the system, and within a couple of years these tramways were quoted as the best constructed, best equipped, and best managed system of horse tramways in the kingdom.

The way had thus been paved for the first steps towards the ultimate goal of electrification and extension. The prejudice against tramways had, to a considerable extent, been dissipated, the local authorities had been pacified, and the public had been pleased. There remained, however, a series of up-hill fights to be won, and the next few years were probably the busiest and the most exciting in Sir Clifton Robinson's life. It was not until 1898 that substantial progress was made. In that year an Act was obtained authorising the electrification of the existing system and the extension of the line from Kew Bridge through Brentford and Isleworth to Hounslow. Two years later another Act and a Light Railways Order added Ealing, Hanwell, Southall, Hayes, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Twickenham, Teddington, and Hampton to the company's sphere of operations. Difficulties raised by the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Kew delayed the actual opening of the electrical era, but on April 4th, 1901, it was the proud privilege of Sir Clifton Robinson to inaugurate the first electric tramway in London. Henceforward Sir Clifton had the people on his side, and their faith in and support of him greatly facilitated the negotiations which have since added the Lower Thames Valley, an important and populous section of Surrey, and the whole of South-West Middlesex to the London United Tramways area. To-day he is the managing director, engineer, and presiding genius of a system extending in its authorised form over nearly one hundred route miles, and carrying over fifty million passengers a year—a system which owes its inception to his genius, and its construction and successful development to his indomitable perseverance.

Sir Clifton Robinson was among the first to see that in the conjunction of tram, train, and "Tube" lay the best hope of solving the overcrowding problem of London, and it was inevitable that sooner or later he would become identified with these modern forms of rapid transit. The story of how he became associated with the financial group which now controls the Underground Railways of London, including the Metropolitan District Railway and the "Bakerloo," and is actively pushing forward the construction of other "Tubes," though intensely interesting, is too long to be told here. It must suffice to say that he is now a director of the District Railway Company and of the Underground Electric Railways of London, and it will be strange if, before many years have elapsed, he does not add largely to the obligation which all Londoners feel towards the pioneer of that method of traction which has conferred upon them such an inestimable boon.

In public affairs Sir Clifton Robinson has so far been content to play the part of a keenly-interested spectator, but since August, 1904, he has been a J.P. for Middlesex, and it may be hoped that some day the county, or better still, the country—may have the good fortune to enlist in its service the great talents which at present find their chief exercise in the sphere of action he has made his own. As matters stand his directorships of great undertakings occupy all his time, and he would be overburdened with work and responsibility if he had not an enormous capacity for both.

Honours have come to Sir Clifton unsought. The sense of "something attempted, something done" is the only reward for which he really cares. Yet his knighthood, conferred upon him in 1905, gave him sincere pleasure, for he entertains a passionate loyalty to King Edward, and it was naturally a source of great gratification to him that in his person His Majesty should have honoured the profession to which he belongs, for he has the distinction of being the first practical tramway manager ever selected for the honour. Sir Clifton is a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Companies of Makers of Playing Cards and of Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers, and has also a seat on the Board of the London Hospital.

Sir Clifton Robinson married in 1874, and in the charming Irish lady who became Mrs. (and later, Lady) Robinson, he found an ideal partner. They have one son, Mr. Clifton Robinson, jun., who, as superintendent of the London United Tramways, is worthily following in his father's footsteps.

## Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., C.V.O., D.L., J.P.



THE owner of Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild belongs to a family whose fame is world-wide and the story of whose rise is one of the most romantic that can be boasted. The founder of the Rothschild fortune was Meyer Amschel Rothschild, whose name is by many felt to be synonymous with honour and integrity and whose story is eminently significant of the truth contained in the Shakespearian lines—

“There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

At the time of the invasion of Germany by the Republican army of France, Meyer Amschel Rothschild was a banker on a comparatively small scale at Frankfort-on-Maine. The passage of the Rhine by the French was the signal for the abandonment of their territories by almost all the minor Princes of Germany. Amongst others, the Sovereign of Hesse Cassel became a fugitive and arrived with his money and jewels at Frankfort, hoping there to find some place where he might deposit them in safety until his troublous times were over. The Prince had heard of the banker Rothschild and to him he went with his treasure, the task of keeping which was at first refused by him. But at length the Prince prevailed and showed the perfect confidence he had in the man whom he had trusted by requiring no receipt. Upon the departure of his visitor, Meyer Rothschild's first care was to discover a secure hiding place for his trust, and he had barely succeeded in so doing when the French entered Frankfort.

So active had he been in his client's interests that he had no time to attend to the safeguarding of his own fortune and it was all lost ; but the Prince's treasure was undiscovered.

When these stirring times were over, Meyer Rothschild secured the Prince's money and with its aid reorganised his bank. In 1802 His Royal Highness felt that it was safe to return to Cassel. On his way thither he stopped at Frankfort and sought out Rothschild. He had heard of the banker's loss and quite believed that his own wealth had also been acquired by the French. To his surprise, Rothschild's first step was to return to him the whole of the capital sum entrusted to his care, plus five per cent interest during the time he had used it in his own concerns, whilst the parcel of jewels was returned to its owner absolutely intact. The Prince was amazed at such an event, but insisted that at least the banker should use the accumulated interest and principal for twenty years more at the low rate of two per cent. Nor did his gratitude towards the man who had proved so scrupulous a guardian of another's wealth fade quickly, for at the Congress of Vienna he represented Rothschild's conduct in such true and glowing terms that all the potentates assembled were influenced in his favour and as a consequence of his integrity he became the premier Banker in the world.

Meyer Amschel Rothschild had five sons—Anselm of Frankfort, Solomon of Berlin and Vienna, Nathan Mayer of London, Charles of Naples and James of Paris. Having settled in London, Nathan Mayer received letters patent of denizenship in the 44th year of George III.'s reign and was subsequently advanced to the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian Empire. His eldest son, Baron Nathan Rothschild, was the Member of Parliament for London and was the father of the present Baron Rothschild, G.C.V.O., his third son being Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild occupies a prominent place in the annals of English politics as the first member of the Jewish community who was allowed to take a seat in the House of Commons. He was elected to Parliament for the City of London so far back as 1847, but on the House of Lords rejecting a Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities in 1848 he resigned his seat, and again offered himself for election. He was once more returned, and in 1858, after sitting for four sessions as a stranger in the House of which he had been duly elected a member, he presented himself at the table of the House of Commons and demanded to be sworn. A resolution was proposed again

altering the form of the oath, but this was negatived, and an amendment, made by Mr. Hume, allowing the Baron to be sworn on the Old Testament, was carried by a majority of 54. When the oaths were administered, however, Baron de Rothschild, omitted the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," and was consequently ordered to withdraw. Eventually, the House of Lords was induced to pass a clause, worded by Lord Lucan, which enabled either House to modify the form of the oath according to necessity. The House of Commons thus had it in their power to authorise the omission of that portion of the oath referring to the Christian religion, and the long struggle to gain for the Jews the full privileges of other British subjects was ended by the Baron, after having served on a Committee, being allowed to take his seat in the same year.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who was born in 1845, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. Degree in 1867 and his M.A. in 1870. He married Marie, daughter of Signor Achille Perugia of Trieste, by whom he has three sons, the eldest of whom, Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, is a Lieutenant in the Bucks Imperial Yeomanry. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild is one of His Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, as well as being a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire.

Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, is Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Middlesex seat, his other country residences being Ascott, Leighton Buzzard, and Palace House, Newmarket, while his town house is 5, Hamilton Place, W.

Like all the members of his family, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild is distinguished for his great commercial and financial genius, as well as for his many excellent social qualities. On his own estates he is revered and admired by all with whom he comes in contact for he has consistently revealed himself as being a man imbued with generous and charitable instincts which he exercises not exclusively for the benefit of those who belong to his own faith.

Gunnersbury Park, which was purchased by the Rothschild family about the middle of the nineteenth century, is surrounded by grounds of considerable extent, in the laying out of which Inigo Jones is reputed to have exercised some control, as well as having designed some of the houses which help to make them attractive. In olden records the name is found as Gonyldesbury, or Gunyldesbury, the name being probably derived from Gunyld or Gunnilda, niece of Canute, who tradition asserts resided here until she was banished

from England in 1044. Another unhappy lady who lived at the Manor was Alice Piercee or Perrers, and after she, too, became an exile, it was seized by the Crown.

The mansion which preceded that now standing was built in 1663 by Sergeant Maynard from plans and under the superintendence of Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. In 1761 it was purchased for the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., who expended large sums of money upon it and made it her occasional residence until the time of her death, when it was sold in compliance with her will. It was here that the Princess entertained her nephew, the King of Denmark, in a most magnificent manner.

After having passed through several hands, the estate was bought by a tradesman as a matter of speculation. He took down the house and disposed of the materials, a proceeding which seems to have given considerable satisfaction to certain Middlesex historians who took exception to the ugliness of the previous design. A large portion of the estate was purchased by Alexander Copland, Esq., who erected a handsome villa partly on the site of the earlier mansion. This is now the property of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. In the grounds are some very fine cedars of Lebanon which were planted by Kent who laid out part of the grounds in 1740. Under the present owner's rule, the gardens have greatly improved in beauty. Many of the spacious conservatories contain priceless specimen flowers, whilst other features of special interest to the ardent horticulturists among whom Mr. Leopold de Rothschild holds a prominent place are the numbers of fruit trees in pots and the remarkably effective Japanese and bamboo gardens.

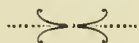






A. H. TARLETON Esq., R.N., M.V.O.

## A. H. Carleton, Esq., R.N., M.V.O., D.L., J.P.



ONE of the best known and most highly esteemed of the residents in the Uxbridge Division of the County is Mr. Alfred Henry Tarleton, who, during a large portion of the year, resides upon his fine old estate, Breakspears.

A sailor by heredity and inclination, Mr. Tarleton is (after gaining the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy) still on the Emergency List of Officers and took part in the last manœuvres.

Despite the numerous calls upon his time, he personally manages his estates, as well as sitting regularly on the Uxbridge Bench of Magistrates. He is also a Deputy Lieutenant for the County; was Sheriff in 1903; is President of the Conservative Association for the Uxbridge Division; President of the Tariff Reform League, Uxbridge and District; Chairman of the Uxbridge Constitutional Club; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Deptford Fund; President of the Deptford District League of Mercy—Order of Mercy—and a zealous supporter of the Navy Employment Agency; Treasurer of the St. George's, Hanover Square Branch, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association; Member of the Council of the Navy Records Society; Hon. Sec. of the School for Naval Officers' Daughters at Twickenham, etc., etc. His public work has brought him well deserved recognition, for he has been created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and a Member of the Victorian Order.

Mr. Tarleton has proved a generous benefactor to Harefield, having established there an excellent Institute which is thoroughly appreciated by the young men of the village and district. It was inaugurated in 1896, and there are now over one hundred members. He also encourages local football, and has given a cup to be competed for in the Uxbridge and District Junior League; while occasionally he entertains and inspects the Uxbridge Company of the 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regiment.

From these facts it will readily be seen that Mr. Tarleton's interests in Harefield, Uxbridge, his County and his Country are of the widest nature, and it may be added that he is a political force in the Parliamentary Division, his work for the Conservative Party during the General Election of 1906 having been important and useful.

Mr. Tarleton is the only son of the late Admiral Sir J. Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., eldest surviving son of Thomas Tarleton, Esq., of Bolesworth, A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, a Lord of the Admiralty from 1871-74. Sir Walter was also the Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserve from 1874-77 and served with distinction in the Burmese War of 1852. He commanded H.M.S. "Euryalus," in which ship the late Duke of Edinburgh first served the Navy. Mr. Tarleton's first ship was the "Sultan" which, when he joined in 1876, was commanded by the Duke. In this he was present at the forcing of the Dardanelles in 1878.

On February 8th, 1888, Mr. Tarleton married Henrietta Charlotte, the only child of Admiral Tennyson d'Eyncourt, C.B., of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, and Lady Henrietta d'Eyncourt, who was the youngest daughter of the 4th Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Tarleton was a godson of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has three daughters living.

Mr. Tarleton succeeded to the estates of Breakspears, Cranfield, Garsington and Deptford under the will of Mrs. Drake, widow of Mr. W. W. Drake, of Breakspears. The latter was a son of the Rev. W. W. Drake, Rector of Malpass, Cheshire, by Eliza, daughter of Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle. He traces his descent from the ancient family of Tarleton, of Aigburth, Lancashire, and Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, in which Counties they were seated early in the 13th century. There is a charity now existing in Liverpool called Tarleton's Charity for seamen's widows, which was established by Captain Edward Tarleton, R.N., in 1680.



BREAKSPEARS.



Breakspears is one of the best-managed estates in Middlesex, and has an interesting history. The family to whom Nicholas Breakspear (Pope Adrian IV.—the only Englishman who ever occupied the Papal Throne) belonged, owned it for centuries. An interesting summing up of the various traditions which have gathered round the house in this connection is given by Mr. Tarleton himself in his extremely comprehensive work, "Adrian IV., Englishman and Pope," which he published in 1896.

Mr. Tarleton's reasons for writing this history are stated by him very cogently in his preface, from which the following lines may be extracted :—

"It is strange that, notwithstanding the unique character of Breakspear's career, he is still very little known. Every schoolboy can give an outline of the life of Thomas à Becket, who was made Archdeacon of Canterbury in the year Adrian IV. died; while it is not every one who can even fix the century in which the English Pope lived. . . . It seems unjust that while his enemies and inferior men are remembered, he should be numbered among the forgotten heroes of England. If it is good for us to study the lives of those who by unsullied careers have added lustre to their native country and to revere their names, we Englishmen can surely spare some of our admiration for Nicholas Breakspear."

Those who have had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Tarleton's work will agree that it makes fascinating reading. The writer has studied his subject with the most loving care, has spared no pains to marshal his facts and to depict clearly and vividly the personality of the Pope. While admitting Adrian's faults, Mr. Tarleton shows him to have been a man of the highest character, a skilful diplomatist and a profound scholar. Patiently and scrupulously he sifts the truth from the mass of inaccuracies which in the course of centuries have often gathered about it, enabling his readers to gain correct ideas.

Speaking of the early life of Nicholas, prior to his rejection by the Abbot of St. Albans, and after having quoted the brief records concerning him given by such authorities as Stowe, Camden and Fuller, Mr. Tarleton says ;—

"I think we may be certain that Adrian IV. was the son of Robert Brekespere and was born at Abbot's Langley somewhere about the year 1100. His name was Nicholas and his father either a man of humble means or from reduced circumstances compelled to leave his home on the banks of the River Colne and take up his dwelling in Abbot's Langley. If his family were of importance, Robert was at any rate a younger son and preferred to earn his own living to being dependent upon his relations."

Referring to the traditions which have from time immemorial associated Adrian's name with Breakspears, Mr. Tarleton continues :—

"We now come to tradition; and here it may be well to remember how large a part the handing down from father to son of local events has added to history. In such a matter as where a great man lived his birthplace and his home, these unwritten records command our most serious attention. On a quiet countryside the memory of so great a man would cling and hang round a locality for centuries. Local names, registers, and such like, all offer silent evidence to the truth of the legends associated with them. The rustic brain, dulled by the monotony of agricultural labour, unrelieved by the advantages of the education of the present day, had not in former times the wit or the knowledge to invent tales. Exaggeration in course of time might grow round a single fact. But I think I may safely say that in nine out of ten cases of local, or folk lore, there is some solid foundation in truth; while in a case where the same tradition can be traced back for centuries from son to father, supported by the evidence of nomenclature, we may almost accept it as historical fact. A tradition of this nature has clung persistently to two parishes which in the twelfth century was under the direct influence of the great Abbey of the Holy Martyr Alban. One is that of Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, the other Harefield, on the Hertfordshire border of Middlesex. In the former, which is a village dating back into Saxon times, it is said Nicholas Breakspear was born; while in the other is a small country house which has borne the name of Breakspears certainly since the latter end of the twelfth century, and which is said to have been the place where his family lived, and to have been occupied by their descendants for many years."

Writing of the Breakspear family's connection with the place which bears their name, Mr. Tarleton explains:—

"We have before us the records and papers of a quiet English country house, the inhabitants of which have from the earliest times lived peacefully undisturbed by the upsetting influences of wars, revolutions, and drastic changes.

"Deeds, papers, and records have slowly accumulated, and now stand as mute evidence of the life of peaceable country folk, with no startling events to record, beyond the uneventful and monotonous sequence of births, marriages, and deaths, varied only by the household and estate records of management.

"The family living in the house, at the earliest period, I have yet been able to discover, was named Brekespere, or Breakspear, and that was in 1317. The records of Moor Hall mention the name at an earlier date still. A deed dated 1371, now before me, grants a lease of sixty years of some land at Harefield to William Brekespere of Brekespere, and is signed by one William de Swanland, who was in those days Lord of the Manor. The house remained in the possession of this family until 1430, and the various Christian names include Adrian, Nicholas, and Robert."

A deed exists in the House bearing date 1317. References to the Breakspear family are found so late as 1591, when Anne Breakspear was married at Harefield. But in the fifteenth century the Manor of Breakspears passed into the hands of the Ashby family by the marriage of Robert Ashby with Margaret Breakspear, heiress of Breakspear, in 1475. Their descendants held it until comparatively recent times,



BREAKSPEARS.





BREAKSPEARS.



when the male line became extinct, and it passed through the female line to the present owner.

In the Breakspear Chapel of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Harefield, there are numerous brasses and monumental tablets erected to the memory of various members of the Ashby family. These include one to George Assheby, who was a clerk of the signet to Henry VIII. The latest of these tablets is dated 1774.

One of many interesting features of the house is its numerous stained glass windows whereon are emblazoned the arms of many noble families who at times had connections with the Ashbys. Among these appear the arms of Queen Elizabeth, who in one of her progresses honoured Harefield, and Breakspears, with her presence. Near the Queen's arms are also those of her favourite statesmen, the Earls of Leicester and Warwick.

In recent years Breakspears has been much added to and greatly improved. The house now stands in a lovely garden and is surrounded by several acres of wood and pasture land, including some good game preserves. Mr. Tarleton's gardens are as near perfection as can be, for he is nothing if not thorough.

A modern feature of Breakspears is its splendidly equipped fire brigade. There is a useful steamer, designed by Mr. Tarleton himself and also a manual and the employés are periodically drilled by this energetic master. On several occasions The Breakspear brigade has done notable service at outbreaks of fire in the district, for its good offices are always at the disposal of neighbours of all classes who may have the misfortune to need them.

As we have shown, Mr. Tarleton's life is practically devoted to the public service in numerous ways and his popularity in the County is well deserved.

Mr. Tarleton's town house is 58, Warwick Square, S.W. His clubs are the Marlborough and Arthur's, and the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.









CAPT. C. B. BALFOUR, M.P., D.L., J.P.

## Captain C. B. Balfour, M.P., D.L., J.P.



APTAIN Charles Barrington Balfour, the Member of Parliament for the Hornsey Division of Middlesex, is the son of the late Charles Balfour, Esq., J.P., of Balgonie, Fife, and Newton Don, Kelso, and the Hon. Adelaide Barrington. Born in 1862, he went in 1875 to Eton, whence in 1880 he passed second on the list to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The following year he came out third from the Royal Military College, and was gazetted to a Lieutenancy in the Scots Guards, with which regiment he saw active service in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but was invalided home in the October of that year.

In 1890 Captain Balfour severed his connection with the Scots Guards, and took up residence at Newton Don, which had not been occupied since his father's death in 1872. Although from that period interesting himself keenly in County and political matters, Captain Balfour did not altogether abandon military work, for he took command of a company as a Captain in the Berwickshire Volunteers (2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers) from 1891-95.

After the disastrous "Black Week" of the South African War he offered himself for the front, but was not passed for foreign service. He therefore expressed his willingness to undertake any duty at home where he could be of use and was posted to the dépôt of the K.O.S.B. at Berwick in the early spring of 1900, serving there

until transferred to the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment on its formation in the summer of the same year. The regiment was disbanded in 1901.

In 1885 Captain Balfour unsuccessfully contested Roxburghshire. When the Scottish Local Government Act of 1890 came into operation he became a member of the Berwickshire County Council and subsequently Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body. He is also a member of the Berwickshire West District Committee, and of the County Secondary Education Committee ; and Chairman of the Nenthorn Parish Council and School Board.

In 1892 he stood for Berwickshire against Mr. Majoribanks, but failed to capture the seat. At the bye-election occasioned by the death of the Liberal member for that Division in 1894, Captain Balfour contested the seat with Mr. H. J. Tennant, but here again, as well as in 1895, when the fight was repeated, the effort was unsuccessful.

During the year 1894-5, Captain Balfour did a considerable amount of good work as President of the National Union of Conservative Associations of Scotland, in addition to his County Council duties. In 1899 he made another attempt to enter Parliament, contesting the Southport Division of Lancashire with Sir G. Pilkington, but again suffered defeat.

In the following year, whilst still serving in the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment, Captain Balfour was adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate for Hornsey, in succession to Mr. H. C. Stephens who was retiring, and at the election was returned unopposed. At the General Election of 1906 his seat was hotly contested, but he contrived to hold it, notwithstanding that Conservative colleagues all round him fell "with the swing of the pendulum." In the House he is known as a good working member, and is on the Police and Sanitary Committee.

As the representative of Hornsey Captain Balfour has interested himself in the endeavour of the Hornsey Town Council to secure adequate postal facilities and a telephone service for the Borough, and he also proved the friend at court when the Hornsey Education Committee were in peril of being hard hit with regard to their Higher Elementary School by the new regulations issued by the Board of Education.

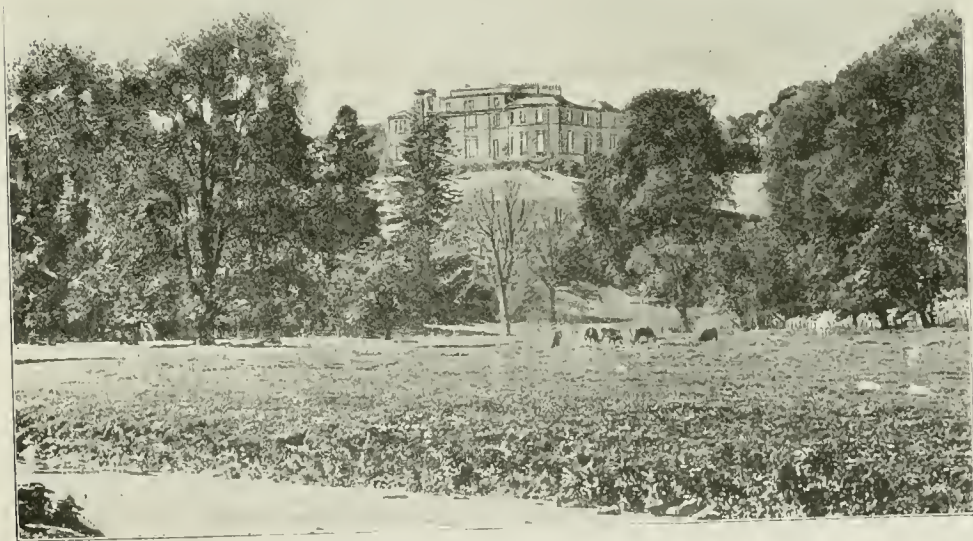


LADY NINA BALFOUR.





NEWTON DON, KELSO.



NEWTON DON HOUSE, KELSO.



Captain Balfour, who, in addition to his other offices, is a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, and a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Berwickshire, married in 1888 Lady Nina McDonnell, daughter of the 5th Earl of Antrim, a lady who has made herself very popular with her husband's constituents.

Captain Balfour is a Director of the British Linen Bank and also of the Scottish Widows Fund Life Assurance Society.

When his Parliamentary duties permit, Captain Balfour delights in deer stalking with his friends in the Highlands, or in salmon fishing, shooting and hunting on his beautiful estate, Newton Don. Unlike his cousin, the ex-Premier, he is not a golfer.

Newton Don, Kelso, has an interesting history easily traceable from the twelfth century.

The various portions of the estate were purchased from different proprietors and made into one by Sir Alexander Don in the 17th century. The Don family were in possession of the property for two hundred years and by various members the policies were laid out and trees were planted, thus giving it its present picturesque appearance. The existing house was built in 1817-18 by another Sir Alexander Don, but it may have been begun, or at least planned, by his father who owned the estate from 1776-1815. The architect was Sir R. Smirke. Sir William Henry Don, the 7th Baronet, was born May, 1825. Almost immediately after his father's death there was a sale of furniture and effects at Newton Don and during his minority different portions of the estate were sold, till on his attaining his majority in 1846 it was reduced from an acreage of 3,330 to its present extent of 1,225 acres. Sir William left the Army deeply in debt and turned his attention to the stage. In 1861 he went to Australia and died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in the following year.

In 1847 the remaining portion of the estate of Newton Don was sold to Charles Balfour, Esq., brother of James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, and on his death in 1872 it passed to his son, Captain Charles Barrington Balfour, the present owner.

Upon Captain Balfour's Fife estate at Balgonie he has done a great deal for the improvement of the property since he came of age. Farm buildings and cottages have been remodelled or rebuilt, and a new water supply has been provided. In 1887 the new pit, which had taken three years to sink, began working, and this has since caused the employment of a larger number of men than the old one, which was

sunk in 1845, and from which had been removed all the coal that could profitably be worked. In the spring of 1906 Lady Nina Balfour opened at Coaltown of Balgonie a public hall which had been built at Captain Balfour's expense for the use of the village where most of his workmen live. Captain Balfour is unable to reside on this estate, for the old Castle of Balgonie is a ruin and another house belonging to him on the property is let on a lease which still has some years to run. But despite this Captain Balfour takes a very keen interest in all that affects the welfare of those connected with the land, which he visits periodically, inspecting it thoroughly with his agent.

Captain Balfour's town residence is 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. He is a member of the Carlton, Guards, Bachelors, and Bath Clubs in London, and of the New Club, Edinburgh.







HERBERT NIELD, Esq., M.P., J.P.

## Herbert Nield, Esq., M.P., J.P., M.C.C.



THE second son of the late William Robert Nield, Esq., of Midge Hall, Saddleworth, Yorks, Mr. Herbert Nield was born in 1862. He was educated privately, and, deciding to embrace the Law, he was admitted a solicitor in February, 1885, after obtaining a place in the Honours List of the Incorporated Law Society's final examination. He practised in the City until 1895, when he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) and became a pupil of the present Mr. Justice Bray.

Turning his attention to Municipal matters, Mr. Nield obtained a seat for the High Cross Division of Tottenham on the County Council of Middlesex in March, 1895, after an election hotly contested on political lines. But his victory was well won, for he retained his seat without opposition in the subsequent elections of 1898, 1901 and 1904.

Education is one of Mr. Nield's strong points, and from 1897 to 1900 he was a member of the Tottenham School Board when that body was responsible for the tuition of some 25,000 children in daily attendance. In addition to the valuable work he does as a member of the Middlesex Education Committee, Mr. Nield is a member of the Committee of Management of the Tottenham Polytechnic and County School and a Governor of that very ancient foundation, Tottenham Grammar School.

In 1906 Mr. Nield was elected an Alderman of Middlesex in succession to the late Mr. Davenport and he also represents the County on the Lea Conservancy Board. His name was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex in the year 1897, and he was subsequently appointed one of the Visiting Magistrates of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, an office which he still holds. Mr. Nield is also Vice-Chairman of the Light Railways Committee of the Middlesex County Council, in which position he has done a great deal of hard work in connection with the tramway extensions of the last few years. He is, besides, Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of that body.

Politically, he is a strong Conservative, being as it were "born in the faith." Although he has always been resident in the County of Middlesex, Mr. Nield comes of an old North of England Tory family long dwelling on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where formerly they were landed proprietors and millowners. His father on coming south identified himself with the Conservative cause in Tower Hamlets—then apparently a hopelessly Radical constituency—and to his efforts was largely due the return of the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie in 1874, when he first entered the House of Commons.

Mr Herbert Nield himself served his Party for over seventeen years in Tottenham. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Conservative Association for that Constituency and acted as voluntary election agent for Mr. Joseph Howard at the General Election in 1895 and again in 1900. In 1904 Mr. Nield was selected as the Conservative candidate for Ealing and in January, 1906, he was successful at the polls—succeeding the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, P.C., G.C.S.I., formerly Secretary of State for India, in the representation of that most important Parliamentary division. Mr. Nield is and has been for years a member and an active speaker of the United Club, he also represents St. Stephen's Club, (for which he is political secretary) on the governing body of the Association of Conservative Clubs. He is also a member of the Executive Committee and of the Council of the Home Counties Division of the National Union and in 1906 was elected one of three representatives of the Home Counties Division Central Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, one of the most important positions in the world of Unionist organization.

In the old days Mr. Nield was a member of several Local Parliaments, including the London Parliament and Debating Society meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Road, and the one-time

celebrated Hackney Parliament, in which he held office. As Premier of the North London Parliament—an amalgamation of the old Hackney and Islington societies—he in 1896 prepared and brought in a Bill “To provide for more effective elementary and technical education in England and Wales,” which, in several vital points, foreshadowed the Act subsequently passed by the Imperial Houses and which obtained for him the commendation of such men as Mr. Justice Grantham, the late Lord Stanhope, Sir Frederick Milner, the Bishop of Bristol, Dean Gregory and others. He is a member of the Church of England, and on the Council of the London Diocesan Home Mission.

Mr. Nield married in 1890, Mary Catherine, daughter of the late John Baker, Esq., of Colyton, Devon, but who died in 1893, leaving two sons, Wilfred Herbert Everard, born 1891, and Alan Edgar, born 1893. In 1901, Mr. Nield married Mabel, second daughter of Sir Francis Cory-Wright, Bart., of Caen Wood Towers, Highgate.

He is generally found at work, as the foregoing public positions would indicate, and which leave him but little leisure. Among his recreations is music, and for some time he held an appointment as Honorary Organist at a London church. Among sports he has a declared preference for shooting.

Bishop’s Mead, The Bishop’s Avenue, Hampstead Lane, is Mr. Nield’s picturesque residence, situated but a short distance north of Hampstead Heath, and not far from the time honoured and historical Spaniards Inn.





Thomas Bateman Napier, Esq.,  
M.P., LL.D., J.P.

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**B**ARRISTER-AT-LAW and Member of Parliament for the Faversham Division of Kent, Dr. Napier, of 25, Hendon Lane, Finchley, is the eldest son of Richard Clay Napier, Esq., of West Cliff, Preston, Lanes., and Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Salford. He was educated at Rugby and graduated at London University with First Class Honours in Law, subsequently obtaining the Doctorate in the Faculty.

Dr. Napier's student days were especially full of distinguished successes. In the Trinity Term of 1876 he was the Incorporated Law Society's Prizeman, being Scott Scholar and gaining the Conveyancing Gold Medal in the same year. In 1881, the year in which he gained his First Class Law Honours at the London University, he was also the Inner Temple Equity Scholar (Hilary Term). The corresponding term of the following year saw him Senior Student in Jurisprudence and Roman Law at the Inns of Court Examination and First Prizeman of the Council of the Legal Education School for Lectures on Roman Law, etc., while in the Trinity Term he gained Honours in the Bar Call Examination.

Dr. Napier is now a Fellow of the University of London and was for many years connected with the organization of the new University. He had a seat on the Senate for twelve years, always being a sturdy champion of the rights of Convocation.

In 1893 Dr. Napier was elected a representative of North Islington on the London County Council as a Progressive of the moderate type. He was Chairman of the Corporate Property Committee for many years and, later, of the Parliamentary Committee for three years.

His first political contest took place in 1895 when he opposed Sir George Bartley as the Parliamentary candidate for North Islington, but was not returned. In the same year he was made a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, since when he has sat with considerable frequency on the Highgate Bench. In January, 1906, he stood as the Liberal candidate for the Faversham Division of Kent, and defeated his opponent, Capt. J. Howard, by 1,834 votes.

Dr. Napier has travelled a great deal in Europe, one of his favourite recreations being mountaineering, though he also pleads guilty to golf, cricket, tennis and rowing. He has written a number of legal books, including "A Concise Practice of Queen's Bench, Chancery Division."

In 1882 Dr. Napier married Florence Emily, daughter of A. T. Roberts, Esq., of Upminster, Essex. His eldest son is an excellent cricketer, having a place in the Cambridge XI. and also playing for Middlesex.

Dr. Napier's clubs are the Reform and the Eighty.

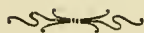






COL. E. G. M. DONNITHORNE, J.P.

## Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. M. Donnithorne, J.P.



GALLANT soldier and an English gentleman is Lieut.-Colonel Edward George Moore Donnithorne, J.P., of Colne Lodge, Middlesex. Though representing an ancient Cornish family, Colonel Donnithorne was born in Middlesex, at Twickenham, in 1842. He was educated at Charterhouse, that historic Foundation which can proudly claim to have had the training of many great men, including Addison, Steele, John Wesley, Grote, Havelock and Thackeray. Thence he passed to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, subsequently being gazetted to the Scots Greys, in which regiment he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Than the Army, of course, there is no better school for training in thoroughness and attention to detail, and this is probably how it is that these qualities now seem to be almost inherent in Colonel Donnithorne. During his active military career he saw service in New Zealand, and received the medal struck in commemoration of that war, where he was present at the storming of the Gate Pah.

Under Lord Strathnairn, Colonel Donnithorne also served through the Fenian insurrection in Ireland in 1866. He took the two captured American Irish leaders, Burke and Doran, from Kilmainham to receive their sentence for high treason. They were adjudged to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there to be hanged,

drawn and quartered, and were the last in England to receive the old sentence for this crime.

As the inventor of the wire entanglement system which is now so extensively used in warfare, Colonel Donnithorne can claim to have taken an important part in connection with the South African and Japanese wars. He submitted the idea to the War Office in 1884 and was sent to Chatham to demonstrate its value.

That Colonel Donnithorne is of a practical turn of mind is shown by the fact that upon the expiration of Dr. Otto's patents for propulsion by the explosion of gas he was one of the first to pioneer the motor industry in England. For its extension the Colonel established at Twickenham the Colne Valley Engineering Company which was carried on successfully for five years, but was compelled to close its doors in 1894 in consequence of the general depression in the engineering trade.

Colonel Donnithorne married in 1875, Harriette Lucia, only daughter of the late John Alexander, Esq., of Milford House, Carlow, who was a former Member of Parliament for Carlow and Representative of the Earls of Stirling.

As we have mentioned, Colonel Donnithorne is the descendant of a very ancient Cornish family. The name was originally spelt De Bonython, and family records show that its members were located at Bonython prior to the Conquest and were resident for six hundred years afterwards at Carelew, Falmouth and St. Agnes, Cornwall. An inscription on a tankard belonging to Sir Langdon Bonython, late Premier of South Australia, shows that one of its members assisted at the Coronation of James I. as Cupbearer.

While the senior line of the House of Bonython, of Bonython, terminated in 1725, the direct line of the family of Bonython of Carelew flourished until 1860. This was founded by the marriage in 1190 of Richard de Bonython, second son of Symon de Bonython, to Isabelle D'Aungiers, the heiress of Carelew. A prominent scion of this branch was Nicholas Donnithorne of St. Agnes, Cornwall, who married Anna, daughter of Thomas Comyn, Esq., of Barking, Essex, the lineal descendant and representative of the Comyns of Badenoch and the Red Comyn who was murdered by Robert Bruce in 1306.

Mr. Donnithorne was Warden of the Stannaries to the Prince of Wales. He died in 1796, leaving two sons and five daughters. The



MRS. DONNITHORNE.



eldest son Isaac succeeding to the Estates of Hayne Castle, Devon, assumed the name and arms of Mohun-Harris, an ancient Devonian family, the descendants of Robert de L'Aisne or Hayne, Earl of Mortain, younger brother of William the Conqueror. His son Hugo, became Duke of Cornwall and the Hayne Estates were bestowed on him by the Conqueror. Charles II. was secreted at Hayne for some days during his flight from Worcester. The second son James, of Holmer, Hereford, and St. Agnes, Cornwall, was Judge Chief Commissioner and Governor of the Bengal Mint. He married in 1807, Sarah, daughter of Captain Bampton, R.N., the Pacific navigator and discoverer of the islands which bore his name. Dying at Sydney, New South Wales, Judge Donnithorne left two sons and three daughters. The eldest son dying without issue, his second son, Edward Harris Donnithorne, of Colne Lodge, D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex, became a Lieutenant in the 16th Queen's Lancers. He was born in 1810 and married in 1834, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Moore, Rector of Sowton, Devon, and by her had two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest is Colonel Donnithorne.

As a Justice of the Peace for the County, Colonel Donnithorne has always shown that he believes in fulfilling his obligations without fear or favour. Few gentlemen are better versed in public matters than he, and few bring to bear upon them a more unbiassed mind, or sounder judgment. In the performance of his various public and private duties he has always been actuated by the loftiest of motives, and by the one desire to do his best for all concerned.

A staunch Conservative in politics, Colonel Donnithorne is also an ardent advocate of Tariff Reform, believing that in that direction lies the main solution for many of the commercial troubles which distress and threaten the Empire.

Colonel Donnithorne's town residence is 76, Queen's Gate, Kensington.









MONTAGU SHARPE, Esq., D.L., J.P.

## Montagu Sharpe, Esq., D.L., J.P.



HE only son of the late Capt. Benjamin Sharpe, R.N., of Hanwell Park, Middlesex, Mr. Montagu Sharpe was born in 1856. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster (1883), and a Deputy Lieutenant of the County (1888). Since 1896 he has been Deputy Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Vice-Chairman of the County Council of Middlesex since its formation in 1889. Barrister, Grays Inn, 1889. He is Chairman of the Brentford Petty Sessions and of the Commissioners of Taxes; President and Treasurer of the Hanwell Cottage Hospital; President of the Brentford Division of the League of Mercy, and a member of the Council of the League, and has been awarded the Order of Mercy; Chairman of the Council of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds—in which connection he has done much to preserve the wild birds of Middlesex and to promote legislation and nature study by County competitions; and he has been Chairman of the Hanwell Conservative Association since 1883, etc.

Mr. Sharpe is a well-known Freemason. He is P.G. Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England and was the Founder of the Jersey and of the Horsadun Lodges. He is also Treasurer of Hobbaynes' Charity, Hanwell, which was founded in 1484; a Director and one of the promoters of the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, of the Tendring Hundred Water Company, and Chairman of John Birch and Company.

Mr. Sharpe is the author of "Some Antiquities of Middlesex," and "The Vill by the Old Brent Ford."

His favourite recreations are boating, photography and the workshop. For three years Mr. Sharpe was the winner of the Civil Service Mile Challenge Cup. He formerly hunted with the Queen's and Sir R. B. Harvey's hounds.

In 1888 Mr. Sharpe married Mary Annie, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Parsons, R.N.

Mr. Sharpe's Middlesex residence is Brent Lodge, Hanwell. His town address 3, Elm Court, Temple, E.C., and his club the Junior Carlton.

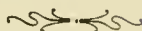






PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq., D.L. J.P.

## Percival Bosanquet, Esq., D.L., J.P.



FAMILY possessed of the rich assets of brain power, mental and physical vigour and commercial genius, which was amongst the many founded in England as a consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, is that of Bosanquet, which has now for centuries been held of the highest repute in the banking world.

The House was originally settled in Languedoc, and when Louis XIV. issued his drastic proclamation against the Huguenots, two of its cadets fled to England, there to rebuild fortunes which their swift flight from France temporarily ruined. One of these refugees was David Bosanquet who came to England in 1686 and was subsequently naturalised. So firm was he in his religious convictions that he refused a legacy of 1,800 livres left him by his father on condition that he returned to France and became a Roman Catholic. His descendant, Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbournebury, Herts, was High Sheriff for that County in 1803, an office which was also held by his eldest son, George, in 1833.

Mr. Percival Bosanquet, who is the second son of Augustus Henry Bosanquet, Esq., of Osidge, Southgate, by Louisa Priscilla, eldest daughter of David Bevan, Esq., of Belmont, East Barnet, and Fosbury Manor, Hungerford, was born at 13, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, on the 30th December, 1831. He began his education at the Rev. William Browne's school at Cheam, Surrey, afterwards studying under the Rev. R. B. Mayor, at Rugby School; thence going to Dr. Wagner's academy at Korb, near Stuttgart.

For some time after entering the commercial arena, Mr. Bosanquet traded as a West India merchant, but retired in 1883. He is now a Director of the Alliance Assurance Corporation, the Union of London and Smith's Bank and the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

In 1859 Mr. Bosanquet married Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Richard Bevan, Esq., of High Cliff Lodge, Brighton, and has three sons.

A Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, as also for Westminster and Hertfordshire, of which latter County he is also a Deputy Lieutenant, Mr. Bosanquet is diligent in the discharge of the duties of his position. Like the members of his family of whom earlier mention was made, he has also served Hertfordshire as High Sheriff, which appointment he held in 1896.

A vigorous Conservative, and one who thoroughly believes in the urgent necessity for Tariff Reform, Mr. Bosanquet has frequently proved his worth as an able and impressive public speaker, his utterances showing him to be possessed of high ideals and broad views. To the consideration of problems that may be under discussion, he brings a mind singularly free from bias and prejudice and the disciplined faculties of a keen and well-informed observer of public affairs. He was for some years Ruling Councillor of the Barnet and Hertford Habitations of the Primrose League.

In religion Mr. Bosanquet is an Evangelical Churchman. He resides at Ponfield, Little Berkhamstead, Hertford.

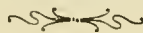






GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq., D.L., J.P.

## George Dunbar Whatman, Esq., D.L., J.P.



HE eldest son of William Godfrey Whatman, Esq., of 73, Lombard Street, London, and the grandson of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters Park, Maidstone, Mr. George Dunbar Whatman was born February 21st., 1846. He was educated at Eton College, that famous Foundation

“Where grateful science still adores  
Her Henry's holy shade”—

a poetic allusion by Gray to Henry VI., who established the College in 1440 under the title of “The College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor.”

From Eton Mr. Whatman went to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1867 at Exeter College—a College originally known as Stapledon Hall, in memory of its Founder, Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, sometime Lord High-Treasurer of England, who removed to this place his scholars from Hart Hall, and made a foundation for a rector and twelve fellows.

Adopting his father's profession, that of a banker, Mr. Whatman subsequently became a partner in the private bank of Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt and Co., of 73, Lombard Street, E.C. In 1884 this was amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., of which famous institution Mr. Whatman is a Director. He holds a similar position in the Bank of British North America, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., and the Anglo Foreign Banking Company.

Mr. Whatman married in April, 1872, Frances, the eldest daughter of George Arthur Fuller, Esq., Banker, of The Rookery, Dorking, and 77, Lombard Street, E.C., and has an only son, Arthur Dunbar Whatman, born 1873.

In 1876 Mr. Whatman was appointed one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. In 1885 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex and serves in a similar capacity for the County of London.

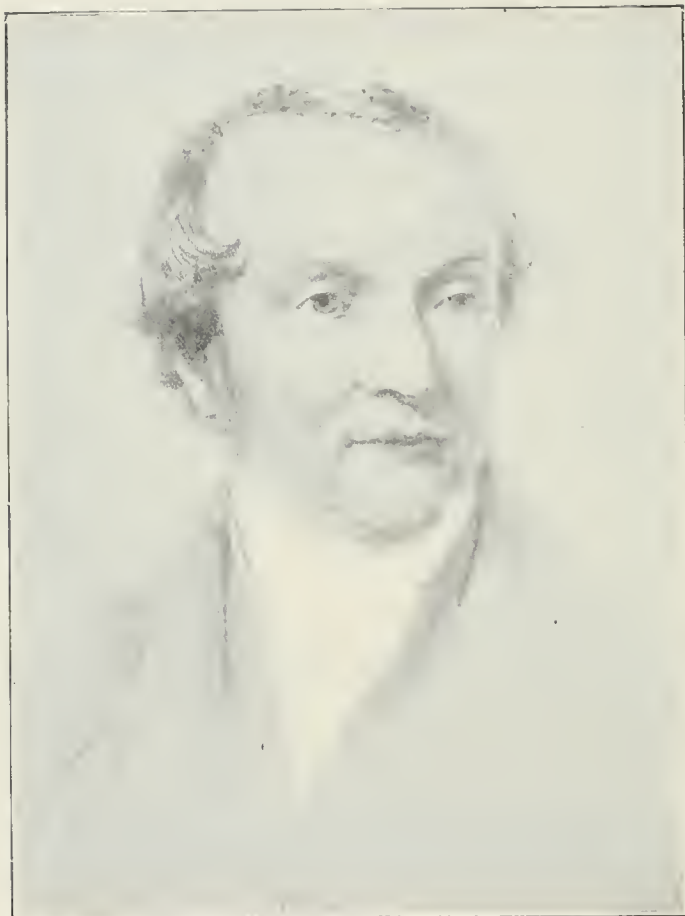
A Conservative in politics, Mr. Whatman has no sympathy at all with the avowed principles of Radicalism, and is keenly opposed to change for the mere sake of change. Neither does he believe in State interference in the ordinary affairs of men's lives. Mr. Whatman does not rely upon others for his opinions, but strikes out on his own responsibility and judgment. He is a gentleman with a high sense of honour, and is possessed of broad and generous sympathies.

The family which Mr. Whatman represents is proud of its descent from a race of independent Kentish yeoman of Saxon times. A prominent member of the family in the eighteenth century was James Whatman, Esq., who was born in 1741 and in 1767 was High Sheriff for Kent. The association with the banking world was begun in his time, for he married as his second wife, in 1776, Susannah, the eldest daughter of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., banker, while in 1798 his second daughter married Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingestow Court, Co. Monmouth.

Mr. Whatman resides at 2, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. His clubs are the Windham, White's, the Wellington and Hurlingham, and he is a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club.








LUKE HOWARD, Esq., F.R.S.

## The Howard Family.



INCE the first Domesday Survey was made, Tottenham has been able to point with pride to a considerable number of great men who have sojourned within its borders. But, probably, few of these have so firmly impressed their beneficent personality upon the district as the members of the Howard family, whose connection with Tottenham lasted for considerably over a century and of whose great-hearted kindness and untiring efforts for the welfare of the neighbourhood those who knew them best are never tired of telling.

The first of the family to settle in Tottenham was Mr. Luke Howard, who was born in 1772, and whose name is known all the world over as one of the founders of the science of meteorology and for having given to the chief cloud formations the names by which they are still known. Luke's father, Robert Howard, who amassed a considerable fortune in London by manufacturing iron and tin goods, was the chief introducer of the Argand lamp. Like many of his descendants, he possessed a facile pen and his pamphlet on "Corn and Quakers" is interesting reading. This was published in 1800 to defend the members of the Society of Friends from the imputation that they were doing all in their power to raise the price of corn.

A Quaker like his father, Luke was educated from his eighth to his fifteenth year at a private school at Burford in Oxfordshire, where, he complained in later life, he "learned too much Latin grammar and

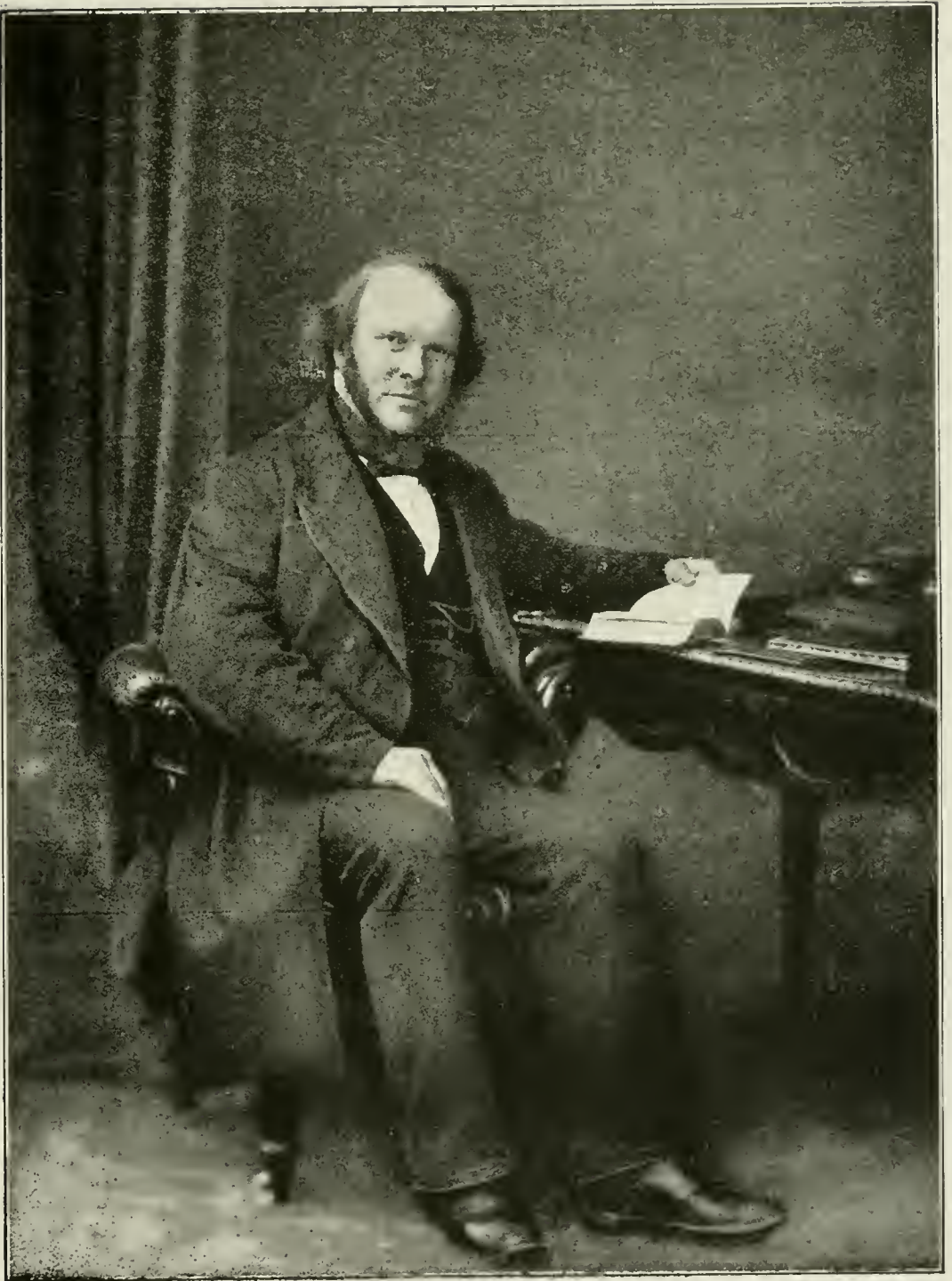
too little of anything else." Whatever be the correct view on this point, his maturer life showed that he had acquired the precious capacity to use and develop his own brain power and that while at school he was started upon the intellectual path which ultimately led to his becoming what Emerson has described as "an accurate and deep man."

Chemistry being the science which in his teens chiefly attracted the lad, he was apprenticed to a Stockport druggist and his determination to make his mark is shown by the fact that after business hours he taught himself French, botany and scientific chemistry.

In 1793 he opened his own business as a chemist in London, near Temple Bar. Three years later, with William Allen—another Friend—he was a partner in the retail business in Plough Court, Lombard Street, now known as Allen and Hanburys, Limited. At that time the larger proportion of medicinal substances were of vegetable and animal origin, the number of chemicals in use being comparatively few. But as the demand for the latter grew, Allen and Howard decided upon opening a factory in which pharmaceutical chemicals could be prepared on a manufacturer's scale. As a result, in 1797, a piece of land was secured at Plaistow and near there Luke Howard went to live, he superintending the manufacturing branch of the business, while Allen remained in the City. Success followed the venture and at the beginning of the nineteenth century, larger premises being needed, a move was made to Stratford where an old distillery, known as the City Mills, was acquired. About this time the partnership with Allen was dissolved, but Luke Howard retained the Stratford works and there founded the firm of manufacturing chemists which has acquired a world-wide reputation as Howards and Sons.

When Luke Howard first went to Stratford, the Marshes near which the Mills were situated were a great waste of undrained land but sparsely dotted with houses, and with the heron and the wild duck ranking as their most numerous denizens. Now, the Marshes are almost non-existent and the land is covered with houses, factories and tenements, forming one of outer London's greatest centres of industrial enterprise.

But active as was Luke Howard's interest in his business, it by no means absorbed his entire mental activities. Possessed of a brain which was keen, virile and exceptionally well trained, he was always in the forefront of the mental progress of his time. He became a Fellow



ROBERT HOWARD, Esq.



of the Royal Society and also a member of the Linnean Society, before which latter association he in 1800 read an interesting "Account of a Microscopic Investigation of Several Species of Pollen with remarks and questions on the Structure and Use of that part of Vegetables," a paper which has proved a fruitful starting point for research by botanists who have succeeded him.

Another scientific society with which Luke Howard was prominently connected was the Askesian, to which almost all the leaders of scientific thought at that time belonged. It was before this select coterie that in 1802 he first read his famous paper on "Modifications of the Clouds." It is by his studies on this subject that he is chiefly remembered to-day, for he proved to be a pioneer whose followers have seen no reason for altering the nomenclature he then assigned to the chief formations.

One very interesting result of Luke Howard's studies in this direction was his correspondence with Goethe. The famous German was attracted by some of Howard's theories concerning clouds, and desired to know something of the writer's personal history. Howard's response was an autobiographical sketch, and Goethe in return sent him a short poem entitled "Howard's Ehrengedachtniss," and a description in verse of the chief cloud forms according to his correspondent's classifications. Another correspondence which occupied a considerable place in Luke Howard's life was that with Dalton, the propounder of the atomic theory, who like Howard was a member of the Society of Friends. It is worthy of note that towards the close of the eighteenth century, many of the prominent thinkers of the day belonged to this Society, the members of which Howard himself described as having formed a "special compact to shun the priest and live peaceably with all men and in unity as brothers, swearing not at all, and taking care of each other in a religious way."

Yet another scientific direction in which Luke Howard became a pioneer was in the study of meteorology. It was in 1806 that he first began to pursue his investigations. He kept a register and in 1833 published his work on "The Climate of London," in which he brought his observations down to the year 1830. Despite the fact that his instruments were far from the perfect ones which an investigator of to-day would be able to employ, Howard's work still remains a standard authority on the subject, and is indeed almost the only record of observations of the character made in the early part of the 19th century.

His scientific interests by no means filled the whole of Luke Howard's life. The greater part of his leisure was devoted to philanthropic and religious work. He was a contributor to the periodical literature of his day, one of his chief efforts being "The Yorkshireman," a well varied miscellany of religious and literary articles which he edited from 1833-37. As a member of the Committee of the Bible Society he took an active part in the controversy concerning the circulation of the Apocrypha, considering that it should be included in Bibles intended for countries where Roman Catholicism flourished. He also published some English translations of the Apocrypha from the Vulgate.

As would be expected, Luke Howard was a zealous supporter of the anti-slavery agitation, hating tyranny in any form. He also actively assisted the movements for the relief of the German peasants in districts ravaged by the Napoleonic wars subsequent to the retreat from Moscow. In this connection he visited Germany for the purpose of superintending the distribution of the funds raised by himself and his friends, and received from the Kings of Prussia and Saxony and the Free City of Magdeburg generous acknowledgments of his exertions.

It was in 1812 that Luke Howard first made his home in Tottenham. His house stood on the North side of Tottenham Green and was one of two built upon the site where had previously stood the mansion of Sir Abraham Reynaldson, a Lord Mayor of London. This house was erected in 1590. Reynaldson, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1649, was an ardent Royalist, and refused to proclaim the Act abolishing the kingly power in England. As a consequence, he was by Parliament discharged from his Mayoralty, was fined £2,000 and committed to prison. He died at his Tottenham residence in 1661 and the public grief displayed at his funeral was eloquent testimony to the firm hold he had upon the affections of those amongst whom his life had been spent. From 1752-1810 his house was occupied by the Foster family who there maintained a boarding school which attained considerable repute.

Luke Howard married in 1796, Mariabella, the daughter of John Eliot of London, and later of Tottenham, who was also a writer, amongst the works she published being "The Young Servant's Own Book." She died in 1852. Their notable sons were Robert Howard, F.C.S., who was born in 1801, and died in 1871, and John Eliot Howard, F.R.S., F.I.S., born in 1809 and who is known as "the greatest of British quinologists." Luke Howard outlived his wife by



JOHN ELIOT HOWARD, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.



twelve years, dying at Bruce Grove on the 21st March, 1864, in the 92nd year of his age.

Robert Howard entered the chemical works in 1816, his brother John Eliot following him seven years later. Both inherited their father's keen analytical and scientific brain, but devoted their attention almost entirely to chemical matters. Robert was one of the earliest members of the Chemical Society, and both he and John Eliot Howard assisted in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society which was incorporated in 1843.

It is with the manufacture of quinine that the name of Howard and Sons became most widely celebrated, and great impetus was given to their cultivation of this branch by the investigations of John Eliot Howard. Like his father, he was a member of the Linnean Society and also became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1852 he published a report on the collection of cinchona bark in the British Museum made by the Spanish botanist, Pavon. As a sequel to his studies he purchased from Madrid in 1858 the manuscript of the "Nueva Quinologia" and the specimens of cinchona bark belonging to Pavon. He employed a botanical artist to illustrate the work, and published in 1862 the elaborate "Illustrations of the 'Nueva Quinologia' of Pavon and Observations on the bark described." His second great book, published in 1869 on "The Quinology of the East India Plantations," was the result of his examination of the bark and of the forms of cinchona introduced into India from the Andes by Markham, Spruce, and Cross. To John Eliot Howard himself was largely due the honour of introducing the cultivation of this bark into India and Ceylon. In his spacious gardens at Lord's Meade, Tottenham, he cultivated a great number of the young plants for experimental purposes and thence many of them were exported to tropical plantations. He was also keenly interested in watching the results of hybridising the cinchonas. For his research on this subject he received the thanks of the Government.

Like his father, John Eliot Howard evinced a deep interest in religious study. He was Vice-president of the Victoria Institution, where he delivered an address on "Science and Revelation." He died at Lord's Meade on the 22nd November, 1883.

In succession to Robert Howard, the carrying on of the firm of Howards and Sons devolved upon the surviving partners, one of whom was Col. Samuel Lloyd-Howard, C.B., eldest son of Robert Howard. The Colonel retired in 1897 and died in 1901. The

business is now a Limited Company, being under the Chairmanship of Robert Howard's fourth son, Mr. David Howard, D.L., J.P., whose co-directors are his brother, Mr. Theodore Howard, and his sons, Mr. David Lloyd Howard, F.C.S., and Mr. Bernard Farnborough Howard, his nephew, Mr. Geoffrey E. Howard and Mr. Alfred Graveley Howard, F.C.S., the son of Mr. Joseph Howard, Tottenham's former Member of Parliament.

Mr. Joseph Howard's brother, Mr. William Dillworth Howard (the elder son of John Eliot Howard) was for nearly half a century associated with the firm, but retired in 1901. Like all the members of his family, Mr. Dillworth Howard is prominent amongst the philanthropists. An organisation in which he takes special interest is the London City Mission, to which he has given many a helping hand.

Such are a few of the "footprints on the sands of time" left by members of a family which Tottenham honours for its unflinching examples of uprightness and loyalty to duty and because the lives of its members have been fruitful in labours, useful to the community and honourable to the individuals. Whether as scholars, religionists or philanthropists, it has ever been the pride of the Howards to be amongst those who love their fellow men. Many are the persons who have had reason, and still have, to utter the name of Howard with feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. We are told that to do good truly and trustfully is the healthiest of humanity's conditions; and great, far-reaching, but always unostentatious has been the good done by the Howards.





WM. DILLWORTH HOWARD, Esq.





ALFRED G. HOWARD, Esq., F.C.S.



THEODORE HOWARD, Esq.



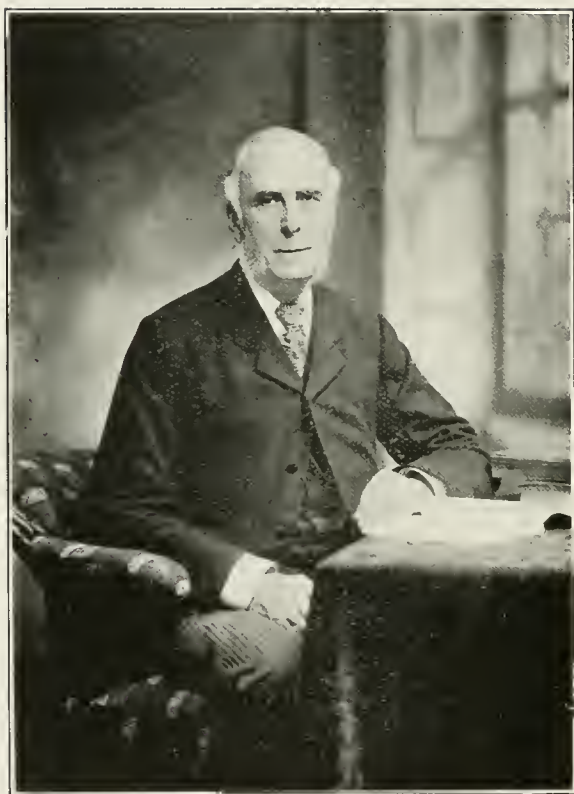
D. LLOYD HOWARD, Esq., F.C.S.



DAVID HOWARD, Esq., D.L., J.P.







JOSEPH HOWARD, Esq., J.P.

## Joseph Howard, Esq., J.P.



SON of the late J. Eliot Howard, F.R.S., and Maria, daughter of the late William Dillworth Crewdson, banker, of Kendal, Mr. Joseph Howard belongs to a family which has been connected with Tottenham for over a century. Mr. Howard's grandfather, Mr. Luke Howard, F.R.S., was an authority on meteorology. In 1803, when quite a young man, he read before the Royal Society and published, a paper giving the results of his researches into cloud formation. In this he assigned to the several types of clouds names which have since been universally adopted, and to this day in any discussion of this branch of study of the heavenly phenomena the name of Howard is of frequent occurrence. Mr. Howard's father was likewise made a Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his scientific investigation of the several properties of chinchona barks, made in connection with the well-known firm of Howards & Sons, who were pioneers in the manufacture of quinine.

Mr. Howard was born at Lord's Mead, Tottenham—a house since demolished—in 1834. He was educated at University College, London. He took his B.A. degree at London University in 1853 and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1856. He has, however, not practised since 1867, and has for many years been engaged in the iron tube trade at 50, Cannon Street, E.C.

Mr. Howard married in 1859 Ellen, daughter of Henry Waterhouse, and a cousin of Alfred Waterhouse, the celebrated architect, and has a family of five sons and two daughters. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and a member of the Justices' Parliamentary Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He is also one of H.M.'s Lieutenants for the City of London. When the County Council was created in 1888, Mr. Howard was elected an Alderman, and he has been connected with the County government ever since.

In politics Mr. Howard is a Conservative. He represented Tottenham at St. Stephen's from 1885 to 1905, when he declined to stand again.

Mr. Howard's town house is 18, Kensington Court, and his club is the Carlton.







COL. BOWLES, J.P.







MRS. BOWLES.



## Colonel H. F. Bowles, J.P.



COLONEL Bowles lives on his father's estate at Forty Hall. The Mansion was designed by Inigo Jones. The handsome gateway to the stables is still intact.

The house contains many details fascinating to the connoisseur. In the drawing room there is a beautiful old ceiling of plaster and also in two bedrooms ; and some of the panelling is very good.

On the ground floor, in the Pillar Room, a portrait of Sir Nicholas Raynton, by Dobson (the pupil of Vandyke), is let into the wall over the fireplace. This is an admirable work of art, and is in a very good state of preservation.

Colonel Bowles is the "Father" of the Middlesex County Council, having been elected on the first Council in 1889, and has represented Enfield on it ever since. For many years he has been Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee.

From 1889-1906 Colonel Bowles represented the Enfield Division of the County in Parliament.

At Forty Hall there are aquaria with a collection of Sea Anemones. There are specimens from all parts of the world, reminding us of how the poets also have been charmed by their attractions. Southey wrote :—

“ Here, too, were living flowers,  
Which like a bud compacted  
Their purple cups contracted ;  
And now in open blossom spread,  
Stretch'd like green anthers many a seeking head.”

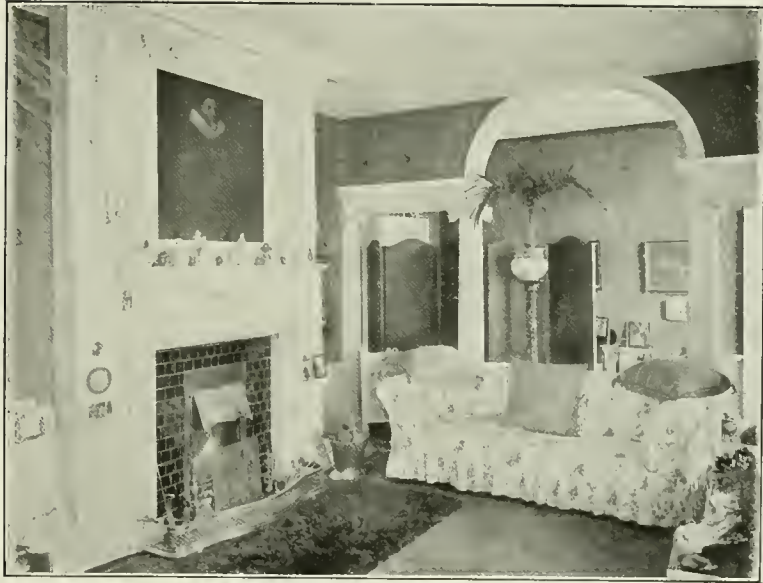
We have also been told that

“ Seas have—  
As well as earth—vines, roses, nettles, melons,  
Mushrooms, pinks, gilliflowers, and many millions  
Of other plants, more rare, more strange than these,  
As very fishes, living in the seas.”

And many such glories are in the aquaria at Forty Hall. In addition, there are prawns from the Island of Sark and other wonders of the deep. For instance, there are three-tailed gold fish from Japan and various aquatic freaks. There are, besides, several brilliant specimens of reptiles, lizards from the South of France and from Spain, tree frogs and Indian lizards.

Colonel Bowles married in 1889 the third daughter of John L. Broughton, Esq., of Tunstall and Almington Halls, Shropshire.





THE PILLAR ROOM, FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.





IN THE WOOD AT FORTY HALL.





FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.





FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.

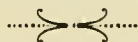






P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, Esq., J.P.

## P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, Esq., J.P.



ALTHOUGH for long associated with the County of Middlesex, Mr. Carlyon-Britton derives from a West country family, who have been seated for the last four centuries at Bitton, in the County of Gloucester, in which Parish is situated Hanham Court, the seat of Mr. Carlyon-Britton, who is a Deputy Lieutenant for that County and Lord of the Manor of Hanham Abbots or West Hanham.

The earliest mention of the family at Bitton is met with in the Subsidy Rolls of the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII., where the names of Thomas Breton and John Breton occur as paying the subsidy in the tithing or hamlet of Oldland in the Parish above mentioned. From that date the name of Breton, in that form and its derivative of Britton, regularly occurs. Thomas and John Breton were descended through a family of that name in Essex from Nicholas Breton, of Laver Breton, in that County, who was living there in the early part of the fifteenth century.

At an earlier date the name is met with in the Counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, the first progenitors being Alured, Ansger and Joseclyne Brito, who came from Brittany as members of the Army of Alan, Duke of Brittany, in the wake of William the Conqueror. As tenants in chief of the King they and their sons soon received grants of various Manors in the Counties of

Gloucester, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall as well as in Essex and other Counties, and reference to such tenures can be found in Domesday Book.

Of the Britton family a prominent member was Simon Gage Britton, M.D., of King's Close, Barnstaple, Devon, who was a surgeon in the Royal Navy and was present on board the "Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Carlyon-Britton, the present head of the family, was born on the 13th of October, 1863, at Bristol, being the elder son of the late Henry William Britton, of "Caer Brito," Ashley Hill, Bristol, by his wife, Hannah Canter, daughter and sole heir of the late Benjamin Poole, of Summerhill House, St. George's, near Bristol.

He was educated at Manila Hall School, Clifton, and elected to follow the legal profession. Passing his Final Examination with honours, he was admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in the year 1886 and has since practised in London. He is on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex and is Under Sheriff for the County, 1906-7. He was formerly Captain 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, and subsequently Captain, 3rd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

In other directions Mr. Carlyon-Britton has been no less active, his sympathies being largely directed to Antiquarian matters. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of The Royal Society of Antiquaries (Ireland), and is also a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society. Considering that the last mentioned Society did not devote sufficient attention to Numismatic matters of an essentially British nature, he himself, with the co-operation of Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., founded in 1903 the British Numismatic Society, of which he was unanimously elected President, a position he has since continued to hold. This latter Society under his energetic care has in point of membership and otherwise long surpassed the older organization.

In politics he is a Conservative and has taken a very active part in the Parliamentary organization in Middlesex.

He married 8th September, 1886, Agnes Cassandra, daughter of the late Charles Alfred Carlyon, B.A., of Quemerford, co. Wilts, and Kirby Muxloe, co. Leicester, a member of an ancient Cornish family. Mrs. Carlyon-Britton is twenty-first in descent from King Edward III., tracing back to her Plantagenet ancestors through the families of Winstanley, Prideaux of Netherton, Grenville, St. Leger,



MRS. CARLYON-BRITTON.



Neville, Stafford, Perey, and Mortimer. She has also many other lines of descent from Edward III. and earlier Kings.

By Lieense under the Royal Sign Manual, dated 29th April, 1897, Mr. Carlyon-Britton was permitted to assume the name of Carlyon in addition to his own name and to quarter the Arms of Carlyon with those of Britton.

Of the above mentioned marriage there has been issue three sons and one daughter, the eldest son being Winstanley Carlyon-Britton, born 26th July, 1887, and educated at Harrow. He is a Lieutenant 1st V.B. The Royal Fusiliers, while the second son, Henry Courtney Carlyon-Britton is a Royal Naval Cadet (Cadet Captain, 1906).

The London residence of Mr. Carlyon-Britton is 14, Oakwood Court, Kensington.









GEORGE W. BARBER, Esq., J.P.

## George William Barber, Esq., J.P.



IF according to the old proverb, those nations are the happiest which have no history, may it not be stated with greater truth that those lives are happiest whose records are least full of incident? Each man seeks his own enjoyment after his particular fashion. But to have been an actor in great events, to have known many men and cities, does not necessarily add much to the sum of human happiness. Anyway, Mr. George William Barber, albeit an active public man, has not sought to make his life eventful by noisy self-advertisement or popularity hunting. Quietly, but earnestly, he has done invaluable work for his County, with the result that he is known and widely respected as a man of sterling qualities and sound views.

The eldest son of the late George Henley Barber, Esq., J.P., C.C., of The Elms, Hounslow, and Julia Sophia, daughter of the late James Shoolbred, Esq., of The Elms, Acton, Mr. G. W. Barber was born on the 16th October, 1858, at Stanley House, Addison Road, W., and received his early education at Uppingham School.

All his life Mr. Barber has believed thoroughly in the gospel of hard work, and both as a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and as a member of the County Council, on which he sits for the Hounslow Division, he has never spared or begrudged a minute in helping to further the best interests of Middlesex, and no one will deny that in these capacities he has rendered very substantial services to the County. He has always given of his time and his abilities freely and cheerfully, and has certainly discharged his duties most thoroughly and faithfully.

In politics Mr. Barber is a staunch Conservative. As Chairman of the Council of the Central Conservative Association for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, and also as Chairman of the Hounslow Conservative Association, he is a well known and always popular speaker at the gatherings of the Party in those districts, for he has stedfastly shown that he is always ready to serve the Cause with his voice, as well as with his vote.

Mr. Barber is a thoroughly practical politician and does not believe in deluding the poor working man's fancy with golden visions far more impossible of realization than was Robert Owen's "New Harmony," More's "Utopia," or Dr Johnson's "Happy Valley." In politics, as in everything else, Mr. Barber prefers as far as possible the concrete, and turns aside from everything opposed to common sense.

It must not, however, be thought that he is indifferent to the interests of the working classes, for no one is more desirous than he to brighten their prospects and increase their comforts. The genuineness of his desires in this respect he has often proved by his work for their welfare as a Middlesex County Councillor.


Mr. Barber having performed during many years so much sound political work for his Party, and being himself an attractive personality in political circles, it is not surprising that, whatever his own wishes on the subject may be, his numerous friends would find genuine and permanent pleasure in witnessing him one day consenting to lend his great energy and ability to a wider sphere of usefulness on behalf of his Party by going to St. Stephen's, if not as the representative of Brentford, perhaps of some other constituency. The first difficulty is in persuading Mr. Barber on the point and of breaking down his reserve in the matter.

Himself a keen sportsman, being particularly fond of shooting, he attaches great importance to the encouragement amongst the rising generation of all manly outdoor exercises. He believes in all young people being brought up with a zest for healthy, honourable sport, and this fact accounts for Mr. Barber's enthusiastic support always willingly accorded to local movements in his own district for the success and furtherance of athletic games.

Mr. Barber, who is unmarried, resides at Park House, Englefield Green. His clubs are the Junior Carlton, St. Stephen's and the City Carlton.

## Arthur Pye-Smith, Esq., J.P., A.I.C.E.



NE of the members of the Highgate Bench of Justices is Arthur Pye-Smith, Esq., of 6, The Grove, Highgate. He was born in 1845 in Billiter Square and was educated at Amersham Hill, where among his schoolfellows were Mr. Augustine Birrell and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy.

Mr. Pye-Smith took up the profession of a Civil Engineer and subsequently spent some three years on official service for the British Government in Bombay. Since 1875 he has been a partner and Director of the St. Pancras Iron Works.

In politics Mr. Pye-Smith is a Liberal Unionist with strong Free Trade views, and from 1886 up to its dissolution in 1905 he was Chairman of the St. Pancras Liberal Unionist Association. He has been active as a Free Churchman and was Chairman of the London Congregational Union in 1896.

Mr. Pye-Smith does not play golf, but in his earlier years was an enthusiastic cricketer. To-day his favourite recreation is cycling. He is fond of books and pictures, and although he would not describe himself as in anyway a collector, his bachelor residence holds many literary and artistic treasures, including some of the very earliest examples of printing and some fine Elzevirs.

He is a member of the Savile and National Liberal Clubs.



## Mr. County Alderman George Wright, J.P.



R. GEORGE WRIGHT, of the Manor Lodge, East Acton is a member of an old Suffolk family, but he has lived in Acton for nearly forty years, and few men have identified themselves more closely than he has with the parish and the County of their adoption. He was the founder of the firm of George Wright and Co., the great billiard table makers, and though it is many years since he severed his connection with it, the name remains unchanged. Brickmaking has, however, been the real business of his life, and it is perhaps natural that it should have been so, for his family for five generations have been making the famous Suffolk white bricks. His first "field" was at Acton Vale, where for a very long period bricks were made in large quantities, and he has now fields at Edmonton, Bracknell, and Tolworth, with a depôt at Acton. His business has always been on a very large scale and he never neglects it, but he has the enviable knack of getting through work quickly and this, combined with rich powers of organisation, has enabled him to devote a great share of his time to public affairs.

For nineteen years he was a member of the Acton Local Authority and four years its Chairman. It was during this period that the foundations of modern Acton were laid, and it was partly due to his ability and knowledge that they were so "well and truly" laid. The growth of his county and magisterial work at last compelled him to retire from the District Council, but he remains keenly and sympathetically interested in the doings of that body.

When the Middlesex County Council was formed he was elected as one of the two representatives of Acton, and he was re-elected again and again until, seven years ago, he was appointed a County Alderman—a position of greater honour and independence, but certainly not of less responsibility. While County Councillor for Acton he had very much to do with carrying through the High Street widening scheme which was undertaken by the local authority with the support of the County Council. He was one of the pioneers of the movement which resulted in the Alexandra Palace and Park being acquired for public purposes, and he is now a member of the Board of Trustees which has the management of the place. He is also Chairman of the County General Purposes Committee, and an active member of several others.

In 1893 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County and was attached to the Willesden Division, of which he became chairman two years ago. He has always taken a great interest in his magisterial work, and it was largely due to him that a year or two ago the Home Secretary severed the parishes of Acton and Chiswick from the West London Police Court district, and added them for all police and petty sessional court purposes to the Willesden Division of Middlesex. Acton and Chiswick were at the same time given their own police courts—a change which local residents regarded as very much for the better.

In politics Mr. Wright is a staunch Conservative, and he has rendered many and great services to his party. It was he, who, when Acton Priory was in danger of demolition, bought the place and established the Priory Constitutional Club, of which he became and remains Chairman. He is also Chairman of the Acton Conservative Club, of the Acton Conservative Association, and of the Central Conservative Council for the Ealing Division. In the trying time through which the Party passed when Lord George Hamilton retired from the Government, and ultimately from the representation of the division, Mr. Wright's tact and the confidence universally reposed in him held the party together. There were a few defections, but there was never anything like a split, and at the General Election, when the Liberals captured a majority of the Middlesex seats, Mr. Wright had the satisfaction of seeing the Unionist Candidate for the Ealing Division returned by a majority of over twelve hundred.

Mr. Wright's sports are golf and motoring. He was the founder and is popularly known as the "father" of the Acton Golf Club—whose fine course is laid out on land in his occupation, and he has

quite recently secured thirty acres more land in order that the course may be further extended and improved. He uses a motor in his business, but he employs it for pleasure also, and his annual holiday usually takes the form of a motor-golf and shooting tour.

Young as public men go, strong, full of life and energy, Mr. Wright looks good for another quarter-century of useful public work, and it is, at any rate, safe to say that it will not be his fault if his remaining years, be they few or many, are not as full of occupation as those that are past.



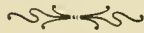






MR. & MRS. W. J. COLLINS & FAMILY,  
At Rookfield.

## W. J. Collins, Esq.



It is a trite saying that no Nation can be permanently prosperous if deprived of a well sustained birthrate. To pursue this thought for only a minute or two will suffice to remind the world that, given a constantly increasing community, there can be no public wellbeing unless, from some direction or another, enterprise is forthcoming to provide necessary habitations for an ever growing population.

Particularly in London is it important that this fact should be recognised. The Metropolis is expanding annually to an extent the significance of which is frequently overlooked in these days when almost every section of the business world is engrossed with its own affairs.

Think what it means that the development of London is equivalent to the whole of Birmingham being annually dropped into our midst.

It is in many circles fashionable to allude only with sharp criticism and with caustic reservation to the business operations of those whose zeal renders it possible for the people of London to be housed.

Is it necessary, in order fairly to recognise the value of such large building estates as Mr. W. J. Collins has successfully carried through, to suggest what the extreme alternative would mean? Suppose private building enterprise were entirely abandoned around London for a few years, where would the vast new population constantly growing up into manhood find satisfactory homes?

The great point, of course, is that a Nation should be housed in compliance with the beneficial laws of sanitation and with an increasing appreciation of the inexpensive but refining luxuries of homelife.

In this work dealing with the present day History of Middlesex, we have therefore selected one (and only one) Representative of the building industry in North London.

During the past twenty years Mr. W. J. Collins, of "Rookfield," Muswell Hill, has built large portions of Stroud Green, Crouch End, and Muswell Hill, and his work is typical of what can be accomplished by a sound Builder who is also a sound man of affairs. If in every part of Middlesex new homes for the future generation were always constructed on his lines, they would remain as permanent and excellent evidence of what private enterprise on an extensive scale can carry out.

Outside his very large business undertakings, Mr. Collins enjoys keenly the social and recreative side of life, both at Muswell Hill and at his seaside retreat in the Isle of Wight. He and Mrs. Collins are also well known as earnest supporters of the Baptist cause in North London, and from time to time their beautiful grounds become the rendezvous of social gatherings for the promotion of the Church in whose welfare they take such a deep interest.



## Colonel George Brodie Clark.



AS Clerk to the Justices of the Brentford Petty Sessional Division of the County since 1869, Colonel G. B. Clark has acquired a well-founded reputation for being a genial and capable official. The soundness of the guidance he gives in administrative matters is apparent from the fact that since his appointment there have been but few successful appeals from the magisterial decisions at the Brentford Police Court.

Colonel G. B. Clark is the second son of the late Mr. J. J. Clark, whose family became connected with Brentford so long ago as 1793. Mr. J. J. Clark, who was also Clerk to the Justices of the Division, occupied the residence at Brentford End known as Syon Park House and famous for being formerly the school where Shelley was educated under the drastic rule of Dr. Greenlaw. In this house Colonel Clark was born.

Being intended for the Navy, he was educated at the late Mr. Irving's school at Drayton Green, near Ealing. But owing to the death of his elder brother, Colonel Clark decided to adopt the legal profession in lieu of the sea service. Having obtained his articles, he entered into partnership with the late Mr. W. Ruston, whose sons are now members of the firm of Ruston, Clark, and Ruston of Brentford.

In 1869 Colonel Clark was appointed, with Mr. Ruston, as joint clerks to the Justices and on the death of his colleague in 1884 he became sole Clerk, which post he has since held with such signal credit.

Besides holding this office, the Colonel is also Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes and Clerk to the Burial Board of New Brentford.

Although prevented by family reasons from serving his Country at sea, Colonel Clark has devoted much strenuous effort to the Volunteer cause. As a youth, in 1860, he joined the 16th Middlesex R.V. then formed under the command of the late Colonel Gosling Murray of Whitton Park, being promoted shortly after to the rank of Colour Sergeant of the Brentford Company and then receiving a commission as Ensign. In 1862 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant and on the death in 1864 of Captain Cooper, his Company Officer, he was promoted to the vacancy. Colonel Clark held the rank of Captain until 1875, when he became Senior Major in the corps which was then known as the 7th Administrative Battalion R.V.

In 1882 the designation of the corps was again changed to the 8th Middlesex R.V., the Commanding Officer being the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., formerly of the 17th Lancers.

On the resignation of Colonel Sir Francis Burdett in 1884, Colonel Clark was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and took over the command of the Battalion, which he retained until 1895. Under the territorial system the name had been once more changed, in 1886, to that of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment.)

During his command of the Battalion, Colonel Clark was one of the first Volunteer Officers to earn the long service decoration for twenty-five years' service, receiving his award from the hands of the late Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief, at the Horse Guards' Parade in 1885, and in the same year he was granted the rank of Hon. Colonel.

On relinquishing the command of the Battalion in 1895, Colonel Clark was appointed Honorary Colonel of the corps, which honour he held until 1906, when he resigned in favour of Colonel H. Bott, who was then giving up command of the Battalion.

The activities of Colonel Clark have not been confined merely to his official and volunteering duties. In 1868 he raised and organised the Brentford Volunteer Fire Brigade and was appointed Superintendent by the Committee of which the late Colonel Stracey Clitherow, of the Scots Guards, an old Crimean officer, was Chairman.

In 1884 Colonel Clark gave up this appointment on taking over command of the Volunteer Battalion; but on the death of Major K. R. Montgomery, his successor, in 1893, he resumed the post at the request of the local authority, and still retains the supervision of the Brigade, which is now a paid force.

Colonel Clark also in 1882 re-organised the Volunteer Fire Brigade at Isleworth, of which he was superintendent until 1884.

Of public administrative work Colonel Clark has also done his share, having served continuously for fifteen years on the Heston and Isleworth Local Board and District Council, from which he retired in 1898.

Despite the many calls made on his time by the various duties referred to above, Colonel Clark has managed to devote some of his leisure to athletic and field sports, he being an enthusiast where all manly recreations are concerned. In his younger days the Colonel was much devoted to the practice of the noble art of self defence, one of his earliest tutors therein having been Nat Langham, a notable figure in his day and the only man who was able to boast that he had beaten the famous Tom Sayers.

Although past the period of active military duties and athletic prowess, Colonel Clark still evinces the liveliest interest in the doings of his old Battalion, and renders all the service he possibly can to promoting the cult of the rifle and all forms of healthy recreation.





## The Rev. W. E. Oliver, LL.D., Vicar of Ealing.



NORTH countryman by birth, and has had thirty-three years of residence in the South of England, the Vicar of Ealing has naturally wide sympathies, a broad outlook, and a many-sided character. His rhetoric is remarkable in its richness of phrasing and imagery, in organisation and the management of affairs he has the caution of a Northerner, while the suavity of his address is distinctly Southern.

Dr. Oliver was born at Liverpool in 1849. He took his degrees at Dublin University—B.A., and LL.B. in 1873, and LL.D. in 1880. In 1872 he was admitted to deacon's orders in the Church of England by Dr. Mackarness, then Bishop of Oxford, and was ordained priest in the following year. His first curacy was at Horton, Bucks., where Milton's mother lies buried, and he remained there for two years (1872-4). There followed short periods of service at Upton-cum-Chalvey, Slough (1874-6), Lee, Kent (1876-8), and Southall, Middlesex (1878-9).

In 1879 he became Senior Curate and Clerk in Orders at St. Pancras, and there he spent seven years. It was a large and difficult parish, with a population of 20,000, ranging from the well-to-do residents of the "squares" in the south to the denizens of the slums in the north, and if the magnitude of the work to be done, almost appalled the new senior curate, the variety of it had a compensating charm. In the pulpit and in the street—as preacher and as parish priest—Dr. Oliver soon made his personality felt and gained the confidence and liking of all classes of the parishioners.

It was at St. Pancras that he established the first of the Self-Help Societies, of which there are now nearly twenty in the diocese. The story of its genesis is interesting. In the terrible winter of 1885 there was great distress in St. Pancras, and money was spent freely in relieving it. But when all had been done that could be done, there remained the depressing fact that no permanent improvement had been effected in the condition of the people. "Let us," said the Senior Curate, "call a meeting of the people themselves, and see if they can tell us how we can help them." The meeting was called. There was much wild and rambling talk, but no practical suggestion was offered until an old man rose and said, "Wot we wants is to be able to lay hold of five bob when we wants it." He was a hawker, it appeared, and he could usually turn five shillings into ten. The difficulty in bad times was to find the first "five bob."

The idea "gave furiously to think," and the outcome of much thought was the formation of the St. Pancras Self-Help Society. As a bank the society received the savings of its members; as a loan society, it came to their assistance when they were in temporary need of money. A member could borrow only on the security of the deposits of fellow members who were prepared to stand as security for him; he could not default without robbing them! In practice, it has been found by this and other societies established on the same lines that the guarantors are seldom called upon; and incalculable good has been done in encouraging thrift, in tiding members over periods of distress or misfortune, and in enabling men to start in business for themselves. In St. Pancras the members' subscriptions in twenty years have totalled £25,449, the amount lent has been £41,293, and the amount lost through death or other causes is under £6!

In 1886 Dr. Oliver became Vicar of Ealing in succession to the Rev. E. W. Relton. The parish, already a large one, was destined to develop into one of the most populous and important on the western fringe of London, and the task of keeping pace with its growth has afforded plenty of scope for the Vicar's talents and energies. In twenty years much has been done. In the civil parish of Ealing four new permanent churches have been built, and one is now in course of erection. In these developments Dr. Oliver has played the part that belongs to his office, but it is with the ecclesiastical parish of St. Mary's (which is the ancient parish church) that he has been most intimately concerned. Here, the old church has been beautified and a lych gate added; a block of "Church Homes" has been built at a cost of £3,636; a new vicarage has been erected at an expense of

£3,840 ; All Saints' Church—one of the most beautiful in the diocese—has been built in memory of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of England from 1809-12 ; and a Mission Hall and Institute has been provided for South Ealing. The parochial schools have been enlarged and improved, agencies innumerable for the spiritual and material good of the parishioners have been created. In all these activities the Vicar has had devoted assistants in his assistant clergy and lay workers ; but in all matters of moment he has supplied the driving force and the directing mind. A "Twenty Years' Retrospect," which has just been published, records the fact that during the period under review the amount collected and distributed in the parish is over £81,000. "Figures talk," and these are eloquent—Summary, 1886-1906 : Number of sermons preached by the Vicar, 1650 ; communicants, 98,823 ; marriages, 636 ; baptisms, 2,043 ; burials, 1,135 ; coins in offertories, 931,885.

In the municipal life of the borough the Vicar has always been keenly interested and he has been an active and able supporter of the policy of wise and well-ordered progress which has been pursued by the local authorities ; but in local as well as national politics he regards the setting forth of high ideals as the chief business of the Clergy.










THE REV. W. C. HOWELL, M.A.

## The Rev. William Charles Howell, M.A.



REATNESS is the dream of many and the realization of few. Like the spot where the rainbow touches the ground, it is nearly always one field ahead. Yet if a man does not achieve the intense satisfaction of gaining fame during his lifetime, surely the next best thing to so doing is to win the esteem and respect of others ; and that as a result of a consistent endeavour to spend his life in striving to be of real use in the world.

A life of assiduous and arduous work for the benefit of others has been that spent by the Rev. William Charles Howell, M.A., who was for forty years Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, and who upon leaving the district after some fifty years passed within its borders had the proud consciousness that while he left many friends he had not a single enemy, and this not because he had refrained from approaching the vortex of public life, but because while ever striving to help with matters of public import, he was known to always have the courage of his opinions, the vigorous expression of his thoughts being ever tempered by his breadth of view and the kindly manner which had so great an influence during his long work in Tottenham in making him revered and admired by all who came into contact with him.

Throughout the whole of his work in Tottenham, the Rev. W. C. Howell always evinced a very warm interest in the welfare of the working classes, whose sympathy and respect he enjoyed, and in a quiet

way, without any great parade, he preserved the true status of his high office, finding the fulfilment of the Church's mission in the promotion of general happiness, in encouraging right sentiments respecting human brotherhood, as well as in the propagation of those principles on which he relies for vanquishing mortal and eternal grief.

Upon leaving Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in Honours in the First Class in Mathematics and Physics in 1840, the Rev. W. C. Howell was ordained in 1842, having his first curacy at Uxbridge. In 1850 he went as Curate to the parish church of All Hallows, Tottenham, a church which has many ancient associations. From early records it is shown that it was given between 1135 and 1153 by David Bruce of Scotland to the Canons of the Holy Trinity, London, while Henry VIII. gave the rectory and parish of Tottenham to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of which the living still remains.

The first Vicar of Tottenham of whom there are records is Robert de Burton, who was incumbent in 1327, and to the Rev. W. C. Howell is due the unearthing of the fact that Dr. Bedwell, a former Vicar of the parish, and one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Holy Scriptures, was employed in writing out the minutes of the Council of Trent. The vestry, or saints' bell belonging to All Hallows and which was given to the parish by Humphrey Jackson, Esq., F.R.S., in 1801, was formerly the alarm bell of the garrison of Quebec, and was taken at the siege of that place in 1759 by General Townsend. It bears the date 1663.

When Mr. Howell first came to Tottenham, the living of All Hallows was held by the Rev. Thomas Newcome, a non-resident Vicar who had another living in Hertfordshire. Upon his death, in 1851, he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hall, a minor Canon of St. Paul's.

In 1865 Mr. Howell was preferred to the living of Holy Trinity, a parish which was formed out of All Hallows. The church, which was consecrated May 26th, 1830, was erected from the designs of Mr. Savage, and was built at a cost of about £5,000. This was the first ecclesiastical partition which occurred in Tottenham, and it proved to be the forerunner of tremendous changes.

There are few clergymen who can claim to have been more intimately acquainted with the altered conditions of life around outer London during the latter half of the nineteenth century than the Rev.

W. C. Howell. When he first came to Tottenham it was a charming rural retreat from London, being mainly inhabited by the well-to-do, who found there the quiet and rest they were denied in the City. These members of the wealthy and cultured classes lived in commodious, old-fashioned residences, and in most parts of the district delightful sylvan views were to be enjoyed.

But by the time Mr. Howell left Tottenham in 1904 a complete change had come over the place. Serried streets of houses had sprung up; a huge working class population had arrived and crowds of London poor, ousted from the more squalid parts of the City, had migrated into the parish. Simultaneously, an exodus had taken place of the old-established families from the district.

So far-reaching were the changes brought about, that four times during Mr. Howell's vicariate of Holy Trinity he was instrumental in yielding up portions of his parish and assisting in the creation of four entirely new ecclesiastical districts necessitated by the constantly increasing needs of the new population incessantly surging into Tottenham.

But notwithstanding these surrenders, when Mr. Howell left Holy Trinity in 1904, the parish contained then a larger population than he found there in 1865.

When he first arrived in Tottenham, Holy Trinity parish occupied about a square mile of area. Some four or five years before Mr. Howell became Vicar, a slice was cut off Holy Trinity for the making of St. Ann's parish. At that time, the neighbourhood of Stamford Hill was a particularly select one, the Church folk including a number of people who could afford to keep carriages. Thus St. Ann's started its career as a separate parish being regarded as the wealthy ecclesiastical district. But how times have changed! St. Ann's is to-day known as one of the poorest and most crowded parts of Tottenham. The four districts which were partly formed from Holy Trinity during Mr. Howell's incumbency are those of Christchurch, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Philip the Apostle, and at the time this volume is going to press the permanent church of St. Philip the Apostle, in Philip Lane, is being completed in a district which Mr. Howell well remembers as being entirely composed of fields.

Of course, the cutting off of each portion of the parish adds considerably to the anxieties of a parish priest, because it means the loss of church workers, as well as of church revenue. But Mr.

Howell is a born organiser, and each time he quickly gathered together his forces and saw to it that the temporary depletion was quickly turned into a source of strength and that the health and power of the mother parish were improved rather than weakened by the change.

Realizing keenly that the future of the Church depends absolutely upon the training of the young, the Rev. W. C. Howell was always assiduous in the cause of public elementary education, paying careful attention to the needs and necessities of the children. For twentyfive years he carried on three day schools in connection with his parish and with the support of local church people. So staunchly was he upheld that he always managed to keep the finances of the schools perfectly straight, although in chatting over these reminiscences, he smilingly recalled the fact that on one occasion their balance in hand diminished to the low figure of sevenpence. Their expenses were always heavy, for in those days, amongst other things, they had to pay £20 a year rent for the school at Willow Walk.

When the School Boards came into existence, Mr. Howell saw in the new regime fresh incentive to further efforts. He was a member of the first Tottenham School Board and retained his seat for eighteen years, during which time he was practically the vice-chairman of the Board. In the course of those busy years, owing to the rapid growth of the district and its then union with Wood Green for elementary educational purposes, the detail involved in the duties of this position were very heavy indeed. Many and many a late evening had to be devoted to Committee and Board work and throughout this long spell Mr. Howell stuck valiantly to his task, ever keenly alert to see that the best interests of the children were insured, and always acting with a broad, impartial mind for the welfare of all the scholars and of no one particular class.

But it was not only in matters of elementary education that Mr. Howell proved a vigilant and ever watchful guide, for he is also one of the Governors, at present the oldest surviving Life Governor (we are writing in August, 1906), of the Tottenham Grammar School, having been continuously in office since 1873. This Grammar School, of which the original founding is lost in obscurity, was enlarged and endowed under the will, dated May 17th, 1686, of Sarah, Dowager Duchess of Somerset, who married on the decease of the Duke in 1675, Henry, Lord Coleraine, whose family were at one time owners of Bruce Castle, Tottenham.

The Rev. W. C. Howell would be one of the first to admit that during his work at Tottenham he was always well supported by kind and sympathetic helpers. Amongst them were the various members of the Howard family, with whom he always found it a keen pleasure to co-operate. Originally he was brought into frequent touch with Mr. Joseph Howard's grandfather, next with his father, and afterwards with Mr. Joseph Howard himself. Mr. Howell speaks with ardent admiration and respect of the character and local loyalty of the Howard family.

Throughout many generations they were the best friends of Tottenham. Mr. Joseph Howard's grandfather, Mr. Luke Howard, who lived in The Grove, displayed a splendid gift and ability in the study of meteorology, and his work on "The Climate of London" is and will remain a standard authority on the subject. When the Tottenham public library was opened, Mr. Howell had the pleasure of presenting a copy of the book to that institution.

Another member of the Howard family, Mr. David Howard, is a gentleman of note in Essex, and he, like all his kin, Mr. Howell remembers as being remarkable for his great benevolence and generous support of religion. Mr. Joseph Howard, in his turn, has always been a staunch supporter of the Church and its allied organisations, and has constantly shown his readiness to do his utmost to augment the efforts of his colleagues on any public body, whether educational or philanthropic.

In 1904, having devoted a long and strenuous life to the service of the Church, Mr. Howell found that failing eyesight compelled him to resign his living and abandon active work as a parish priest. When his decision was announced to his parishioners, eloquent evidence was found of the manner in which he had won all hearts, not only of members of his own congregation, but of those professing other creeds than his, and who, though often opposed to Mr. Howell in matters of public policy, recognised and admired his virile advocacy of the courses which his own convictions forced him to uphold.

Few more impressive gatherings have ever taken place in Tottenham than that which assembled at the Green School, Somerset Road, on October 6th, 1904, to give public testimony to the admiration felt for one who had worked so splendidly in their midst and to express the grief occasioned by the unavoidable separation.

Mr. Joseph Howard, who was then the Member of Parliament for the Tottenham Division of the County, presided, and every section of the community was well represented in the assembly, which included representatives from other churches and chapels in the neighbourhood. Indeed, one of the most eloquent testimonies to Mr. Howell's magnificent work voiced during the evening, came from the Roman Catholic priest of Tottenham.

Another striking tribute to Mr. Howell's worth was made by the Rev. Prebendary Hobson, Rural Dean, who, in speaking of Mr. Howell's work, said—"When I first came to Tottenham, Mr. Howell was a fine old English gentleman, and he is a little older, a little finer, and no less a gentleman now."

In presenting to Mr. Howell the cheque for one hundred guineas and the illuminated album containing the names of the subscribers, which was tangible proof of the esteem and affection felt for him, Mr. Joseph Howard said that they all regretted losing Mr. Howell. He had been with them a long time, first as Curate at the parish church, and then for nearly forty years as Vicar of Holy Trinity. They knew how well he had occupied that position, and were glad of an opportunity for showing their respect and regard for him. They had known him in various capacities—as a fine old English gentleman; as a scholar of great erudition; as a man who had occupied various public positions with great credit to himself and advantage to the parish and, above all, as a Minister of the Christian religion. He had devoted himself manfully to the services of the Church and the welfare of the people, especially the children. They all hoped he would be spared many years to enjoy the leisure which he had earned so well and that he would be enabled to devote himself to those pursuits in which he was so much interested.

The address which was presented to Mr. Howell, read as follows:—

Address presented to the Rev. W. C. Howell, M.A., Oxon., on the occasion of his retirement from the incumbency of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, together with a cheque for one hundred guineas from the parishioners of Tottenham and the congregation of Holy Trinity. The address is presented to the Rev. W. C. Howell, M.A., Vicar, by some of his many friends in testimony of their admiration of his great and varied talents and in loving appreciation of the genial and amiable disposition he has consistently manifested during his ministry for more than half a century amongst them.

Tottenham, 6th October, 1904.

In the course of his speech of thanks the Rev. W. C. Howell referred to the intellectual pursuits in which he hoped to interest himself in his new home. In making a passing mention of some of the work which he had already achieved, he spoke of the task which he had undertaken with other members of the Gilbert Club, of translating the famous *De Magnete* of William Gilbert, of Colchester, the father of the science of electricity and physician to Queen Elizabeth. After years of labour this translation was completed and the work published in 1900.

At a previous meeting, the girls of the Green School, a few old scholars and the teachers presented Mr. Howell with an easy chair with double leg rest action, while another evidence of the far-reaching nature of his work was seen when some twenty deaf and dumb adults of North London whose afflictions he had earnestly endeavoured to alleviate, asked his acceptance of a silver entrée dish. Other reminders which Mr. Howell possesses of the place his earnest work forged for him in the hearts of those to whom he ministered so long and so truly, are a walking stick mounted in ivory and silver, which was given him by the members of the Choir; a wooden porringer mounted in silver, with silver spoon, from the boys of the Sunday School, and a George III. silver tankard from the members of the Mothers' Meeting.

For some years Mr. Howell has been a member of and an attendant at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, besides having been for a long period a member of and contributor to the proceedings of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society and the Essex Field Club, of the Council of which latter he is also a member. Not content with merely gathering up knowledge for his own use, Mr. Howell, during the course of his long ministry, delivered many series of lectures in his own parish, as well as in other places in England and also on the Continent, on Ecclesiastical, Astronomical, Archæological and other scientific subjects. These lectures were illustrated by experiments and diagrams, Mr. Howell's aim always being to trace as far as possible the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of the Creator in the works of Nature.

From the above brief notice of a life spent in doing good to others it will be seen that Mr. Howell has well won the peaceful retirement in Regent's Park Road, where he now lives with his family. In Tottenham the loving tribute which always follows the mention of his name shows that he has indeed gained the reward of a patient endeavour to be guided ever by the spirit expressed in George

Herbert's lines :—

Be useful where thou livest, that they may  
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.  
Kindness, good part, great patience are the way  
To compass this. Find out men's wants and will,  
And meet them there. All worldly joys grow less  
To the one joy of doing kindlinesses.

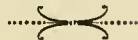






DR. BUTLER-HOGAN, LL.B., D.P.H.

## Dr. J. F. Butler-Hogan, LL.B., D.P.H., Etc.



MAN of one supreme ambition, and that to see the Nation healthy, is Dr. John Francis Butler-Hogan, Tottenham's vigilant and skilful Medical Officer of Health. Born in Dublin, August 24th, 1864, Dr. Butler-Hogan is in the prime of life, and but a very brief glance at his numerous achievements suffices to show that from his student days he has been a vigorous and successful brain worker. He took his B.A. degree at the Royal University of Ireland in 1887, and later secured a travelling scholarship which gave him the inestimable advantages of studying in the chief medical centres of Great Britain and Europe.

Dr. Butler-Hogan became a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow) in 1889; Diplomat of Public Health (Cambridge) 1893 and took his M.D. degree in Brussels in 1894, in addition to being a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh), of which latter he was Hygiene Exhibitioner. He is also a Surg.-Lieutenant of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, a Member of the British Medical Association, the Royal Sanitary Institution, the Society of the Incorporated Medical Officers of Health and of the Association of the Medical Officers of Schools.

But not content merely with laurels won in the realms of Medicine, Dr. Butler-Hogan has also turned his attention to the Law. He was Exhibitioner in Jurisprudence at Queen's College, Cork, and gained his LL.D. degree in 1904, and in the following year was admitted a Barrister at Gray's Inn ; thus ranking with the comparatively few men who have qualified as distinguished members of the two learned professions.

At the close of his student days, Dr. Butler-Hogan first settled down in private practice at Leyton, Essex, where he was appointed School Medical Officer. In March, 1902, he came to Tottenham to take up the onerous duties of Medical Officer of Health for that very large and rapidly growing district. How greatly the residents therein are increasing may be seen from the fact that at the Census of 1891 the population was 71,343 souls, while in April, 1901, it had increased to 102,531. In Midsummer, 1905, it was estimated that the population of Tottenham amounted to 124,126 persons.

From the first it was evident that in Dr. Butler-Hogan Tottenham had secured as its Medical Officer a man who honoured his profession and was determined to do his utmost to achieve for the public the best possible results. As practical proof of the efficacy of those of his views which he has been successful in having enforced upon the public of the district, it is interesting to note that since his appointment the infantile deathrate has been decreased by thirty in the thousand, as compared with what it was at the time of his arrival in Tottenham. This improvement is remarkable and it does not require a very reflective mind to realize that there must be a very genuine connection between this fact and the thoroughness of the care and supervision exercised by Dr. Butler-Hogan as the chief Medical Officer of the district.

A subject to which Dr. Butler-Hogan has devoted an immense amount of attention and careful study is the oft-mentioned physical deterioration of the Nation. Although he does not join hands with the pessimists in thinking that this deterioration is inevitable, he admits that its existence is undeniable, proof of it being furnished by the statistics regarding recruits, and the reports of the head masters of our great public schools, whilst numerous printed records show that abnormal humanity in all its phases is continually increasing—in other words, that the number of degenerates is growing larger with each succeeding year, as is evidenced by the increased proportion of criminals, tramps, inebriates (the debased, degraded, corrupt and

useless wastrels of both sexes) as well as of the lunatics, idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, inmates of poor houses and incurable hospitals, etc. As for the causes of this decay, Dr. Butler-Hogan is of opinion that much is to be answered for by the gradually increasing Urbanisation of our population with all its train of attendant evils—less pure air, less sunshine, less healthy exercise, less wholesome diet, less rest, but more hurry and worry, more noise, more artificial stimulation, more exposure to the germs of disease. A second cause he finds in the marriage of persons, one (at least) of whom is immature, or diseased, or drunken. While a third and equally important factor he recognises in the ignorance which prevails so largely regarding the elementary rules of health.

In common with other Medical Officers of Health, Dr. Butler-Hogan deplores the continued decrease both in local and national Birth Rates. But at the same time he feels that the *quality* of the vital output is of even more importance than its *quantity*, and considers that could we only feel that what has been lost in the latter respect is being compensated for in the former, there would not, for the present at least, be cause for any serious alarm. Unfortunately, however, he finds that no such solace is possible. Comparing the England of to-day with that of fifty years ago, a greater proportion of our population is now born undeveloped, starved physically and mentally, becoming, when they do survive infancy, a greater tax upon the State than that which it has to pay for the national education or national defence. What the Country needs, he declares, are children who will grow—if they get the chance—to the full capacity and beauty of manhood and womanhood.

A cure for many of the troubles which beset human life Dr. Butler-Hogan considers might be found if the duties of all local sanitary authorities were enlarged, and carried out with tact and zeal, especially with regard to the food supply of the people, milk and meat being the articles of diet upon which he would have the most strenuous care exercised. He maintains that every considerable district, particularly where there are crowded populations as in Tottenham, should have a public abattoir. He is thoroughly aware that private interests, well established custom and prejudice are all against the reform. The local butcher who has his own little slaughter house, and the local ratepayer who, often a small man with limited means, looks askance at any suggestion bringing possibly an increased demand upon him in the form of additional rates to pay—these and their friends are against any proposal for a public abattoir.

But in such a matter Dr. Butler-Hogan most decidedly considers it a case when *publicum bonum privato est praferendum*. The medical officer in authority whose life is given to studying and perfecting the means of defending the health of the people, knows fully well the little private slaughter house is liable to become a serious menace to the public health. The butcher can kill on his private premises night or day, and frequently the work is done at night when there is no opportunity of inspection and when the public cannot be safeguarded; whereas, if a public abattoir were provided, the killing must be done entirely under inspection, the process would be safeguarded as regards cleanliness, and dirt and disease could be prevented from working their dread havoc.

Whether or no this reform is likely to be carried out in Tottenham in the near future depends upon the public support accorded Dr. Butler-Hogan in his official capacity. Butchers are now a powerful, well-organised body. Certainly, they will want compensation for the abolition of their slaughter houses, and at the time of this book going to press a Bill is in contemplation for the purpose of fixing a fair valuation in respect of such compensation. As regards the business aspect of the question, Dr. Butler-Hogan hopes that in Tottenham a public abattoir could be combined with a market place, so as to provide for the cost of the upkeep and make it self-supporting.

Then again, on the question of the milk supply, Dr. Butler-Hogan feels that although recent years have brought certain improvements, we are yet throughout England a very long way off anything like the ideal state of affairs. He reminds us that although almost every individual unit of the population is more or less a consumer, although milk is being taken in some form or other from morning to night by rich and poor, young and old alike, yet the most scanty means of protecting the public from any impurities being supplied with it are at present provided by law, and those means only discover mischief after its deadly effects have been allowed to exercise their contaminating influences.

The sole power of inspection is on the part of the public analyst who can only take samples from the retailers some hours after the injurious matter has been admitted into the milk. Dr. Butler-Hogan considers it astonishing that, considering the great consumption of milk that takes place, and the greater consumption which should take place, in the interests of the public health, there should be allowed to exist the present haphazard method of bringing the milk from the cow to the householder.

With his characteristic thoroughness, Dr. Butler-Hogan would go to the root of the whole matter. He would begin by authorising supervision for the purpose of enforcing the grooming of the cow. At present, it is an unheard of thing for a cow to receive any attention in this direction. In this neglect exists the beginning of the peril. The udder gets surrounded by undesirable matter which passes with the milk into the receiver. Again, it should not be left to chance or individual caprice as to the cleanliness of the hands of the milker. This should become compulsory and inspection authorised. Next, the cleanliness of the receiving can should be closely watched. Negligence should become penal. After the straining of the milk it should be equally compulsory for it to be cooled to a temperature of forty degrees to prevent the multiplication of germs. And so the career of the milk from a well groomed cow, whose udders should be constantly inspected as a safeguard against uncleanness, to the householder's table, should be complete at every point, whether in the railway train, in the wholesale dairy, the receiving depôt, or in the milk retailer's premises and utensils.

Dr. Butler-Hogan also considers it is of vital importance that the local authority should have power to prevent the sale of milk in small, undesirable retail shops where, as now frequently happens, milk is sold to the poor from a more or less unclean utensil, surrounded by the dust and grime resulting from the proximity of sugar, oil, candles and the stock of a small general retail dealer. To people of all ages and of all stations milk is a most valuable article of diet, and too much care cannot be taken by the State in respect of its preservation from anything and everything that can render it impure.

But until these larger reforms can be carried out, Dr. Butler-Hogan does his utmost by means of constant advice to the householders of Tottenham to encourage them to protect themselves as far as possible. He explains that the householder's first precautionary step should be to exercise careful judgment when choosing the milkman; secondly, to see that the household storage place and appurtenances are clean and suitable and that the milk is always kept covered from the attacks of flies and other insects. The fly in particular, he reminds his readers, is an extraordinary menace to public health. Its notorious fondness for dirt and filth makes it a winged messenger of evil as often as it visits and poaches upon the domestic milk supply, for it always carries with it the germs of dirt and disease. During the South African War the fly was the means of conveying from one subject to another the germs of enteric fever.

As will be seen, Dr. Butler-Hogan is an exceptionally keen student and reformer in the matter of public health. With Horace he most emphatically believes that

*Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usu<sup>3</sup>,  
Si ventri bene, si lateri pedibusque tuis, nil  
Divitiæ poterint regales addere majus.*

Prominent amongst his axioms Dr. Butler-Hogan places one which insists that "cleanliness and temperance are passports to good health." One of his chief duties he considers to be the proper safeguarding of "the Little Ones," and to this end he never tires of insisting that if England's very serious infantile mortality is to be checked it is most important to have (*a*) Parents with healthy bodies and healthy habits; (*b*) A milk supply drawn from healthy and well-groomed cows; (*c*) Healthy homes, including clean floors and walls; (*d*) The compulsory education of senior girls in our schools in the principles of elementary hygiene and domestic economy necessary in the feeding of infants and the general management of a home. Dr. Butler-Hogan points out "it is unfortunately a fact that children under five years of age die two or three times as fast in our large centres of population as in rural districts and small towns, and that upwards of 1,500 children die annually in the County of Middlesex whose lives could be and ought to be saved. Not only could these lives be preserved, but the measures taken to strengthen the weak would tend to make others stronger, they would become from the outset better able to fight the battle of life, and increased physical strength would invariably produce corresponding increase in mental and moral vigour and a general all-round improvement."

Dr. Butler-Hogan is equally emphatic in emphasising that "the hygienic reform of the future must depend almost entirely for its success upon the proper education of the children in our schools, and our aims must be to make them citizens of good moral and physical stamina, which is the most valuable and abiding of all national assets. Our efforts are but too often wasted in attempting to teach their elders, over whom the forces of old custom reign supreme. Since then their ignorance is generally invincible, our duty is to capture the children, and enrol them in the cause of Public Health. We must not expect too much from Public Health legislation, for however good and wise it may be, it is of little service unless it can be backed up by effective local administration. At the present day, such administration is too often inhibited by that enemy to all progress—the ogre of Expense.

Prejudice, apathy, ignorance, selfishness, and vested interests, still exist as bars to sanitary progress, and they clog the wheels alike of legislation and administration. The solution of many public health problems, means the solution of problems which are at once social and political. The Public Health worker can scarcely hope for a complete realisation of his schemes and ambitions, and to his labours there can be no end. But his reward is the satisfaction of witnessing, almost daily, some beneficent result from his work, and it is this that stimulates and gives him zest."

On the general question of alcoholic drink, Dr. Butler-Hogan, as a public Medical Officer, attributes no small degree of the trouble he has to deal with to the drink habit. Alcohol, he insists, has no dietary value. Its use exists as a drug, pure and simple. Consumption, overcrowding, infantile troubles and numerous assaults upon the public health are to be directly traced to the drink habit. It is not that people who offend are necessarily drunkards, or even those who are commonly known as excessive drinkers, but alcohol undermines the public health. As an occasional drug its value is in helping a constitution to tide over a temporary physical difficulty. But any fillip given to the human system by alcohol is immediately followed by a reaction. In the poorer portions of Tottenham, where the infantile deathrate is troublesome, Dr. Butler-Hogan declares that those who go to the root of the matter find that these cases occur where drink holds sway, and not necessarily in the poorest and most destitute homes, but in those of all classes where drink is liberally resorted to.

In Tottenham, with its teeming population, one of the perils to the public health arises from the constant tendency to overcrowding and great vigilance has to be exercised by Dr. Butler-Hogan's department to see that this evil is not permitted to gain a hold. This involves a system of night inspection, particularly in the districts containing a foreign population. Tottenham has at least one alien colony in its midst. This is in the neighbourhood of The Hale, which is colloquially known as Little Russia, on account of the considerable settlement there of the Czar's subjects.

At the present time Dr. Butler-Hogan is endeavouring to secure the adoption by his Council of authority of considerable importance in relation to the scourge of consumption. He is strongly in favour of a certain number of beds being taken at the Mount Vernon Sanatorium, in the absence of a County Scheme. It is, he thinks, exceedingly regrettable that the project for the proposed County Sanatorium for

Middlesex could not be carried to a successful completion. He considers that such an institution could have been made a great success throughout the County, one of its considerable benefits consisting in the fact that it would materially assist in educating the people at large to the importance of fresh air, exercise and cleanliness in personal habits. But, at any rate, Dr. Butler-Hogan is determined that Tottenham shall have the full benefit of his own research on this matter. As we have said, in respect to the local cases of consumption which can be cured (not being in the last or fatal stages of the disease), he is recommending his Council to secure accommodation at the Mount Vernon Sanatorium; while as regards hopeless cases in the district he is urging that steps should be taken to ensure their isolation, as the presence of a consumptive in the family is an injustice to every other member of the household. In 1906 there are certainly at least five cases at Tottenham of patients in the last stage of this disease living at home with their families and the whole family living in one room! How can each wife and the children expect to escape?

Vigilance on the part of the Medical Officer is of the first importance in the matter of detecting incipient consumption. Dr. Butler-Hogan has established a bacteriological department, and he encourages all medical practitioners in the district and, indeed, any private individual, to send for his scrutiny in that department any suspicious matter which suggests consumption, or any other infectious disease, as having attacked a patient.

In his public work Dr. Butler Hogan attaches special value to the assistance he now receives from two ladies attached to his staff. One is a lady sanitary inspector who looks after all female labour employed in local workshops, or in any capacity. The second is a lady health visitor who devotes her time more particularly to watching the young children, especially those under one year of age. The discharge of her public duties calls for infinite tact and resource, but they are carried out with pronounced success to the great advantage of the infantile health of Tottenham.

Again, the public health of Tottenham is guarded by a visit from Dr. Butler-Hogan, usually once in each week, to every school in the district, for Dr. Butler-Hogan is the Medical Officer to the Education Authority. In this capacity he is a ceaseless advocate for the adoption of the highest possible hygienic standard in the provision of accommodation for—and the personal management of—the pupils. In the main, he is now very well satisfied with the health of the children



MRS. BUTLER-HOGAN.



and considers that, having regard to the nature of the district, they are reasonably well nourished. For cases requiring aid, provision is made by means of a voluntary soup kitchen in the Stamford Hill School, and similar arrangements Dr. Butler-Hogan would like to see introduced into the Lower Ward for exceptional cases. But as regards the great majority of children in this immense working class constituency, he finds that they are fairly well cared for by their parents. Dr. Butler-Hogan believes in parental responsibility and thinks it would be a mistake to adopt any sweeping rule for providing free meals systematically for all school children alike.

But what he considers of supreme importance is that the mentally afflicted children should be separated from the great congregation of other scholars, so that they might be taught by special teachers. For this purpose he would like to see in Tottenham three separate schools assigned for such children. These schools need not be specially built as there are existing ones, portions of which are suitable for the purpose.

Like all his *confrères*, Dr. Butler-Hogan of course prepares annually for the Tottenham District Council, and also the Education Committee, a report upon the year's health of the District. In various parts of the country we have perused many such reports, and we have been particularly impressed with the luminous manner in which Dr. Butler-Hogan presents his matter. His reports are most voluminous, but unlike so many others of their kind, are not by any means a dry-as-dust collection of hard facts, baldly presented. On the contrary, his are so graphically written, and his fertile ideas are in them so clearly set forth, that to read them is an intellectual pleasure, as well as the means of gaining a vast amount of sanitary and hygienic knowledge most useful in ordinary, everyday life.

In addition to such reports, Dr. Butler-Hogan has also published an interesting pamphlet on "The Smallpox Epidemic, 1901-2," another on "Important Methods in the Treatment of Smallpox," and also a work on "Sanitary Dwellings," besides having contributed to various publications articles on "The Lives and Homes of the London Working Classes," "Locomotion after Rupture of the Liver: A Medico-Legal Question," "School Hygiene," and "Causes of Physical Deterioration."

Dr. Butler-Hogan married in 1889 Miss Jeanette Josephine Ryan, of Cork, and has now a family of five.

We have touched upon only a few typical details in the life of this skilful, ever vigilant, conscientious public officer, but we have said sufficient to indicate how full are his days of strenuous public endeavour to protect the health of the older generation and to secure for the younger generation improved stamina and the old-fashioned sturdy British physique. Of Dr. Butler-Hogan's opinion of his office we can find no better expression than that given in his own words, taken from the above-mentioned "Sanitary Dwellings," where he points out that — "There can be no holier or higher ambition than this, to ameliorate the Health of the People, not only from a physical but also from a mental and moral standpoint; it is the aim alike of the true Pastor and the good Physician, of the truest patriotism and the most fervid philanthropy."

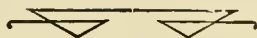






ALDERMAN E. W. SLOPER.

## Alderman E. W. Sloper.



MR. EDWIN WILMOTT SLOPER was born at Wiveliscombe on August 6th, 1865, and was educated at the Church College, Taunton, and at the Devon County School, West Buckland. He entered business as a bank clerk in Bristol in 1882 and eight years later he came to London. He now fills the responsible post of sub-accountant in the British Bank of South America, in Moorgate-street.

Mr. Sloper was early attracted to local politics and Municipal work. He first came into prominence as Secretary of the Harringay Conservative Association. In 1894 he was elected a member of the first Hornsey District Council and his ability found all but instant recognition. In 1896 he was again elected, and thrice subsequently he was returned unopposed, while at the election immediately following the receipt of the Charter of Incorporation, he gained the second highest number of votes in the election of Aldermen.

Mr. Sloper was one of the first to recognise the insufficiency of the method of keeping accounts prescribed by the Local Government Board. It was in great measure due to his continued advocacy that that system was supplemented by others more suited to the needs of the local governing body and that, finally, an accountant was appointed.

The first Hornsey Councillor to move in the matter of obtaining Incorporation was Mr. Sloper, who did much to help in securing

the Charter. He is now, and has been for some years, the Chairman of the Highways and Lighting Committee of the Borough, and his great desire is to see the Town Council maintain its reputation for disinterested work in the service of the public. When Alderman Lawson was elected the first Mayor, Alderman Sloper was named as Deputy Mayor and he has since twice declined the honour of Mayoralty.

For a brief period Mr. Sloper represented Hornsey on the Middlesex County Council, but he resigned in consequence of lack of time and under a conviction that to do the work of the County fittingly it was necessary to be a man of leisure. He also served for some years as a member of the Hornsey Charity Trustees.

During the rather anxious period in 1903, when the School Board for Hornsey was giving place to the newly-constituted Education authority, Mr. Sloper achieved a great success by reason of his tactful guidance of the Education Committee and there was general regret when, having seen it settling to its work he resigned the chair and again confined himself to the ordinary work of the Town Council.

Early in 1903 Mr. Sloper was elected as one of the Hornsey representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Alexandra Palace and in this connection he has done a great deal of good work. It was largely the result of his vigorous advocacy that the meetings of the Trustees have been thrown open to the Press—a step calculated to ensure public confidence in the administration of that important trust.

Although Mr. Sloper devotes so much time to Municipal work, he yet finds leisure in the evenings to edit a Fashion paper which has the largest circulation in South America and which is published in two editions—one in Spanish and the other in Portuguese. An ardent cyclist, the exigencies of public life are such that Mr. Sloper has had to cut down his wheeling to a minimum and he has now practically but one hobby, the collection of foreign stamps, which he has pursued from boyhood. Formerly he was devoted to Rugby football, and before coming to London used to play regularly for the Bristol Rugby Club.

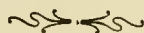
Mr. Sloper, who resides at 226, Stapleton Hall-road, Stroud Green, is married, and has three children.





W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.S.I., &c.

**William Henry Prescott, Esq.,  
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., F.S.I., Etc.**



**S**AID Cecil of Sir Walter Raleigh—"He can toil terribly." Such strenuous work as is depicted in these words has Mr. Prescott done for Tottenham. Early and late he has laboured to cope with the ceaseless requirements of his office, for with a District like Tottenham in which the population, already dense, is constantly on the increase, the man who holds the important post of Engineer and Chief Surveyor needs to be indefatigably active. Without such able and skilled men as he to bestow their expert knowledge upon the troubles and necessities of everyday life, civilised existence in large centres would quickly become an absolute impossibility. Yet it is somewhat seldom that their intricate assistance in such matters is adequately acknowledged by the mass of the public, despite the fact that as a consequence of their ceaseless thought for the general welfare

"More servants wait on man,  
Than he'll take notice of."

Brains and industry almost always tell in every walk of life. A review of Mr. Prescott's career reminds us that there exists no bar to a boy's advancement in England, his progress being largely in his own hands. Mr. Prescott has every reason to be proud of the fact that his distinguished positions have each been gained solely as the result of his own independent efforts and persistent culture of the gifts with which Nature endowed him.

To-day, in the early prime of life, Mr. Prescott is recognised throughout the length and breadth of the land as being practically at the head of his profession. Yet he entered upon his career only at the completion of an ordinary Grammar School curriculum. The same educational advantages which were his are the common lot of thousands and hundreds of thousands of British lads to-day. The secret of his success undoubtedly lies in his firm belief in the truth contained in the words of the old aphorism, *nam et ipsa scientia potestas est*, and in the determination which has been his from his school days that, at whatever cost to himself, he would acquire that knowledge which he realised as essential for his advancement. With this end in view he chose his

“ Path to a clear-purposed goal,  
Path of advance.”

By dint of close study, the tireless exercise of his rich intellectual gifts and as a consequence of constant application to his work, he has made his mark as a brilliant member of his profession, a man who by the repeated proofs he has given of exceptional ability has inscribed his name firmly amongst “the Aristocracy of Talent.”

Mr. Prescott was born in Lancashire and educated at Blackburn. At the conclusion of his school days he became a pupil in the office of the County Borough Engineer of Southampton. Upon the completion of his articles he was appointed Assistant Borough Engineer and Surveyor to the County Borough of Grimsby. His next promotion was to Darwen, whither he went as Deputy Borough and Water Engineer. While there he designed and carried out a sewage outfall scheme costing over £70,000, as well as other important public works. After three and a half years' service with the Darwen Corporation, he received the appointment of Borough Engineer and Surveyor to the Corporation of Reigate, for the benefit of which town he designed and carried out public works involving an expenditure of over £200,000.

At the close of five years' service to Reigate, Mr. Prescott came to Tottenham in September, 1900, as Engineer and Chief Surveyor to the District Council. The six years during which he has held this post have proved a time of exceptional responsibility and activity, and Tottenham has gained immeasurably from the unquestionably valuable expert industry Mr. Prescott has been able to apply to its public affairs.

It is not too much to say that during this period, from the standpoint of an engineer and surveyor, the whole district has undergone a complete metamorphosis. In Mr. Prescott's position only a strong man, robust alike in physical and intellectual health, with his heart in his work and the enduring public good as his guiding star could have surmounted the difficulties in the way, bringing into perfectly smooth running order the affairs of a rapidly growing area and dealing so satisfactorily with matters in which technical knowledge and the nicest accuracy have constantly been called upon to prove their value. Experience has shown that whatever may be the affairs with which Mr. Prescott has to cope, he is always rich in ideas, fertile as to suggestions for carrying them out, vigorous and able in the execution of what may be decided upon.

Without attempting to enumerate all the large undertakings which with his characteristic energy and progressive vigour Mr. Prescott has successfully engineered from beginning to end, a few may be mentioned by way of illustration. He has accomplished the picturesque laying out of the two additional parks which have been added to the District—the Chestnuts and the Downhills. The whole of the tramway system has undergone electrification under his supervision. All the main thoroughfares have been paved with wood, at a cost of £50,000. A refuse destructor has been erected at a cost of £27,000. Municipal buildings, public baths and a fire station on The Green are now owned by the District, having been built at a cost of £75,000. A motor fire station at Harringay, a Central Depot and workshops at Tottenham have been constructed at an expenditure of £18,000, besides numerous branch depôts.

Such undertakings have all been carried through by Mr. Prescott in addition to the ordinary routine public work of his Department, the expenditure connected with which averages £86,000 per annum. The outside staff alone numbers between six and seven hundred men, for the supreme supervision of whose work Mr. Prescott is solely responsible.

One of the public matters in which Mr. Prescott proved his mettle as a man who, working for the public good, has ever been

“ Prepared to task his strength to the uttermost  
In furtherance of a certain aim,”

was that connected with the transfer of the Council's water undertaking to the New Metropolitan Water Board. When the late Conservative Government brought in their Water Bill for the acquisition of the

Metropolitan Water Companies, Tottenham was not included in the project. Instantly the vigilance and professional keenness of Mr. Prescott became excited. He at once fully appreciated the menace which this might imply to the future water supply of Tottenham. If nothing were or could be done, he foresaw that the policy of the Government would result in Tottenham becoming surrounded by the water area of a new and extremely powerful Water Board, able to foster enterprises which would tap the sources of Tottenham's supply.

Mr. Prescott saw quite clearly the direction in which the interests of Tottenham lay. The Government Bill must be opposed. Under his advice the Government were first of all appealed to. But they were obdurate. Therefore, failing to secure redress and consideration by friendly means, it was necessary to wage war against the Government Bill. This on the part of one comparatively uninfluential District like Tottenham was no small order. But such are the occasions when men of natural power and genius prove their worth. Mr Prescott spared no effort during a period of many months. In order to defeat the Government he had to prepare himself, as the only expert witness, to stand up before the House of Lords Committee. He had to be ready on every point with every piece of technical information, correct and tested, so that the legal giants espousing the Government cause should not be able to trip him up.

For nine months Mr. Prescott was working night and day searching into and becoming familiar with all the intricate details of every contract previously entered into by the Tottenham Local Authority during the entire past history of the Tottenham Water Undertaking. Numerous contracts and countless documents had to be studied. Without enlarging further upon this important and historic combat, suffice it to say that Mr. Prescott was able to maintain his ground in the witness box. He satisfied the House of Lords of the justness of the position taken up on behalf of Tottenham. It was consequently ordered that Tottenham should be included in the new water area, with the result that the ultimate arbitration ended in very heavy compensation being paid to the Council, the amount being sufficient to extinguish all the existing loans and debts in connection with the Water Works, and to leave a net profit of £40,000 to go to the relief of the general local funds.

Those who have taken part in public life and who have been concerned with the administration of Local and County affairs will

quickly appreciate the value of such services rendered to Tottenham. Only a thoroughly capable and industrious Engineer, possessed in a high degree of vigour, energy and ability, could have carried through so difficult and arduous a conflict with the Government of the day.

Within two years of Mr. Prescott's arrival in Tottenham he took in hand the new sewerage scheme for the District, which was successfully completed at a cost of over £60,000.

In addition to being the Engineer to the Tottenham Council, Mr. Prescott is Surveyor to the Tottenham Education Committee and Consulting Engineer to the Tottenham and Wood Green Joint Drainage Board. For this authority he has recently carried out a large and supplemental sewerage scheme costing over £50,000, which was rendered necessary owing to the building of numerous workmen's dwellings by the London County Council, who have provided in the District housing accommodation for 40,000 persons. As a result, the main sewerage system has required augmenting, it not being previously of sufficient capacity to deal with the increased requirements for this and other estates now being rapidly developed in the Board's area.

Another particular in which Mr. Prescott has brought about a decided improvement since he has been in Tottenham is in the matter of the Council's stud. When he first took up his present appointments the local authority only owned some half dozen horses, depending for the greater part of their needs in this direction upon hired team labour. Mr. Prescott has now organised a stud of eighty-four horses which do all the Council's work, whilst everything required in connection with this is made in the Council's own workshops.

A short time ago the Tottenham Council obtained an electric light provisional order, and before this could be done the necessary preliminaries kept Mr. Prescott busy arranging the details of the scheme in conjunction with Mr. Hawtayne. The estimated cost of the project was £76,000. But the Council ultimately decided to transfer their powers to the Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company.

As a sequence to Mr. Prescott's energies in another direction, the Tottenham Council are now entering into an agreement with the London County Council for culverting that part of the river Moselle which runs through the London County Council's above-mentioned housing estate. This improvement will cost £7,000, and the work will be executed by Mr. Prescott on behalf of the Tottenham Council at the expense of the London County Council.

In connection with the electrification of the tramway system, Mr. Prescott again showed how keenly he exercises his perceptions and foresight for the purpose of securing in every way possible the utmost advantage for Tottenham. It was upon his advice that the Tottenham Council made it one of the conditions of their consent to the passing of the Bill promoted by the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company that the latter should make certain street widenings in the main thoroughfares. It is expected that these improvements, costing nearly £100,000, will be begun on an early date, notices having already been served by the Company for the acquisition of the properties affected. When completed, this action on Mr. Prescott's part will have brought about another conspicuous improvement greatly tending to promote the public comfort and safety in Tottenham.

On another occasion Mr. Prescott prepared for his Council a scheme for erecting houses for the working classes, at an estimated cost of £126,000. But this undertaking is in abeyance at the present time as the Council are reluctant to enter into competition with private building enterprise and also in consequence of the great scheme being carried out in the District by the London County Council.

That Mr. Prescott ranks very high in his profession is shown by the fact that quite recently he was one of two candidates finally selected from a number who applied for the post of City Engineer and Surveyor of Birmingham, whilst he occupied a similar position when the post of Engineer in Chief to the Metropolitan Water Board (at a commencing salary of £2,500) was vacant. On a third occasion he was one of three candidates finally selected for the position of Engineer and Surveyor to the City of London. The view taken of his qualifications by expert judges is very clearly shown by the fact that the Corporation honoured him by making him a Freeman of the City.

Yet another indication of Mr. Prescott's eminence in his own profession is found in his appointment as an Examiner for the Municipal and County Engineers' Association. The Examiners are only twelve in number and every new Municipal Engineer has to be passed by this body before he can obtain his certificate of competency. The present membership of the Association totals fifteen hundred.

From the brief glimpses here given of Mr. Prescott's multifarious achievements, it will be gathered that his is a life of considerable interest and certainly of large importance in the public welfare, for the success of public work of great magnitude and value is constantly

depending entirely upon the accuracy of his professional judgment, his skill and absolute probity.

That Mr. Prescott belongs to a gifted family is evidenced by the fact that two of his brothers are also holding distinguished positions in the public service in other parts of the country. One is the Solicitor and Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham, who, it will be remembered, some little time ago declined the offer of the Town Clerkship of the City of Glasgow. The other brother is the Engineer and Surveyor of Eastbourne.

Brilliant as are Mr. Prescott's present attainments, a much larger and still more important career is only just opening before him. He is already a student of Gray's Inn, is eating his dinners and will be called to the Bar in the course of a year or two. It is easy to foresee the great authority he will then become as a Barrister who is also an admitted expert as an Engineer and Surveyor.

In yet another connection is Mr. Prescott likely to make his mark in the future. When he cares to avail himself of opportunities and chooses to exert his dialectic skill, he is a forcible speaker, capable of uttering "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," and as he takes a very keen interest in politics, those who know him sincerely hope that his voice will one day be heard at St. Stephen's.

Believing that health is the condition of wisdom and that exuberance of life physical and mental is the sequel to a wise indulgence in healthy exercises, Mr. Prescott not merely privately follows his own convictions on this subject, but gives them added value by publicly supporting local movements in this direction. He takes a special interest in the Baths, is President of the Tottenham Swimming Club and also President of the Tottenham District Council Athletic Club. He is a firm advocate of the importance of physical exercise, holding that to stint the opportunities for manly indulgence in such would be to invite the muscular to relapse into mental and general decrepitude. A vigorous and healthy physical frame invariably aids an active and pregnant mind. The moveless arm will stiffen into hopeless catalepsy, while

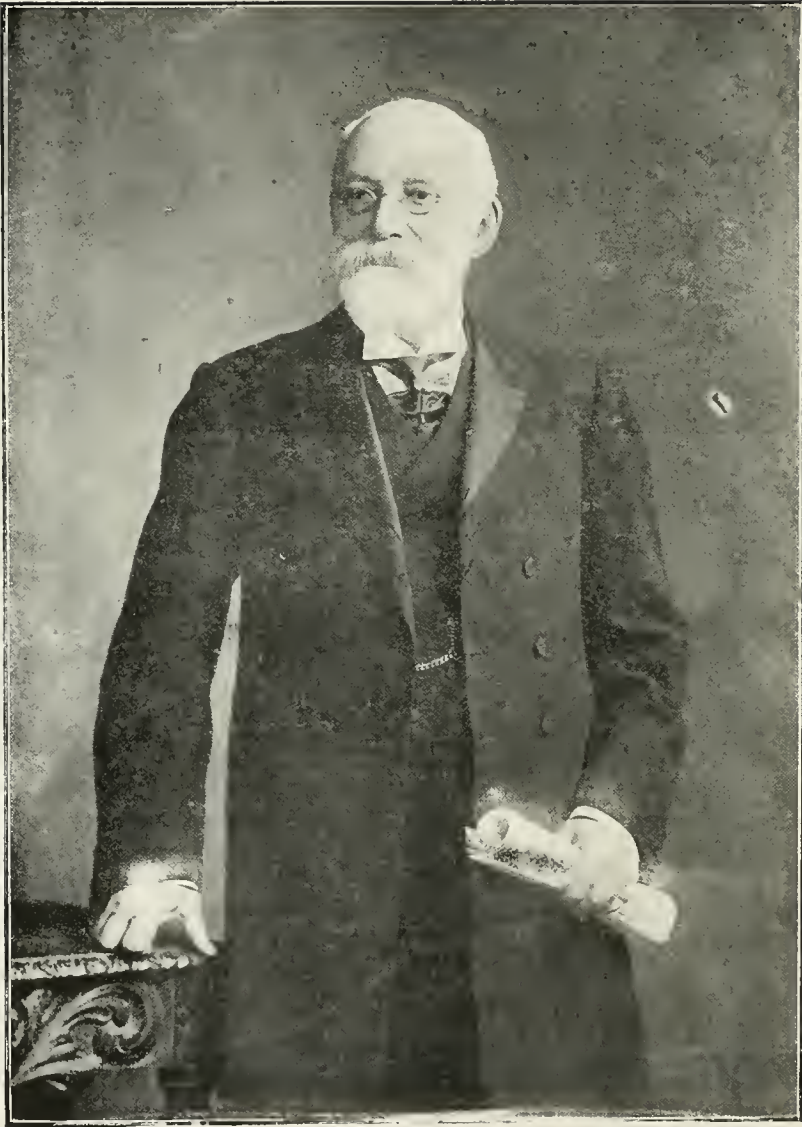
"The athlete worsted in the Olympic games,  
Gains strength, at least, for life."

Mr. Prescott married in December, 1897, Miss Bessie Smith Stanley, of Grappenhall, Cheshire, and his name and his wife's, like those of Dr. and Mrs. Butler-Hogan, are household words amongst the poor of Tottenham. Probably, neither of these gentlemen nor

their wives realize the extent to which their deeds of thoughtful philanthropy are freely and gratefully mentioned throughout the District. They are known as the sincere helpers of the indigent, of whom Tottenham has more than its share, for there much is seen of "the turbid ebb and flow of human misery." It is always easy to give a cheap verbal expression of pity for the condition of those whose lot is hard, but such cold comfort is not what these helpers of the poor mete out to those who are being worsted in life's battle. It is common knowledge that during the great distress of the winter of 1905 numerous Tottenham families suffered acutely. Whilst in many official and other circles academic discussions were pursued as to how best to ameliorate the lot of those dragging on a miserable existence in a state constantly verging upon starvation, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, and Dr. and Mrs. Butler-Hogan, were quietly active lightening the hardships of many of the deserving poor in their neighbourhood. Such acts of practical and well timed charity, performed with the grace and courtesy which give them an added charm, live in the hearts of the many distressed families with whom the names of these generous helpers are synonymous with "the true friends of the poor."







J. BOX, Esq., Mayor of Ealing, 1905-6.

## Joseph Box, Esq.



Men such as Mr. Joseph Box, of Avenue Lodge, Ealing, may be truly said to be the salt of public life—by their work and their example they keep it sweet! With no personal object to serve, they spend themselves freely in the public service—their only reward the sense of having done what seems to them a plain duty—the duty of bearing a part of the burden of discharging the functions which are essential to the life of organised communities.

Mr. Box was born in London on April 26th, 1840, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Robert Dixon Box, who was descended from one of the oldest Yorkshire families, who for something like two hundred years were members of the "Society of Friends." He was educated at a private school, and, entering business life early, devoted thirty-four years to commerce, before retiring to enjoy the fruits of his industry. But even during these thirty-four years he found time to serve for seventeen years as honorary auditor of the accounts of the Vestry of St. James's, Westminster, and to act as a manager of the parochial schools.

Upon his retirement from business, he lived first at Averley Tower, Farnham, removing in 1891 to Ealing, where he has spent fifteen years in active service on behalf of the people among whom he lives.

He was quickly recognised as an acquisition to the neighbourhood, and it was not long before a congenial field was found for the exercise of his talents. In 1892 he was elected one of the representatives of Ealing on the Brentford Board of Guardians, and he at once applied himself with characteristic enthusiasm and thoroughness to the work of that important body. He was made Chairman of the Infirmary Committee, and it was under his personal supervision that the fine building opened ten years ago by the Duchess of Teck was planned and erected.

In 1900 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, and two years later he succeeded to the Chairmanship upon the retirement of Mr. B. Hardy. This office he held for three years, when (according to a Standing Order of the Board) he was compelled to relinquish it, he was prevailed upon to again take the post of Vice-Chairman. On the death of his successor in the chair, he resumed the work of presiding over the deliberations of the Board until the end of the official year, when he was again elected to the Vice-Chairmanship—a position he still holds. A strong temperance man, he founded a Band of Hope at the Poor-Law Schools in 1896.

In the same year as he first became a Guardian, he also became honorary secretary of the Ealing Cottage Hospital, and he held that office for eleven years, until, in fact, he was elected Chairman of the General Committee of the Hospital in 1903. Among all the institutions with which he is connected there is none whose interests lie nearer his heart than the Cottage Hospital.

The year 1893 saw Mr. Box returned as a member of the Ealing Local Board, and he remained a member of the local authority until 1898, when, with a good many other members, he lost his seat in consequence of his opposition to the introduction of electric tramways. In 1901, however, the district was incorporated by Royal Charter as a municipal borough, and at the first election of Town Councillors Mr. Box was successful at the polls. He was at once made Chairman of the Finance Committee—a responsible position which he continues to hold—and his knowledge of accounts was put to further test by his nomination by successive Mayors as their auditor. He was elected an alderman in 1902, and on November 9th, 1905, he became Mayor of the Borough. At the time of writing, his mayoralty is drawing to a close, and it is safe to say that it will be remembered as one of the most successful in the history of the borough.

Mr. Box is a loyal member of the English Church, and he has served her in many offices—as warden of the Ealing Parish Church from 1898-1904; as secretary of St. Mary's Provident Fund; as representative of the Deanery on the London Diocesan Council of the Church of England Temperance Society, and as a Vice-Chairman of that body; as a member of the London Diocesan Conference from 1898-1905; and as honorary secretary of the Ealing Deanery Church Extension Association.

Mr. Box has always taken a great interest in the education of the young, and he was treasurer to St. John's Schools at Ealing for eleven years, and an active member of the Ealing Education Association, which for thirty years saved Ealing the expense of a School Board. Upon the creation of a Statutory Education Committee for the Borough under Mr. Balfour's Education Act, Mr. Box was made a member of it, and he acts as Chairman of the Finance Sub-committee.

Space fails to enumerate the many other directions in which Mr. Box finds outlet for his energy and zeal. A capable organiser, a platform speaker of more than average merit, open-minded, there is no cause which does not welcome his assistance, and no worthy one which seeks it in vain.

Mr. Box is married, and has three sons and two daughters.









EDWARD CROWNE, Esq.

## Edward Crowne, Esq.



THIRTY-SEVEN years of continuous public service in the same district covers a long span of human life and must involve attention to a multiplicity of complex details, all intended to add to the total sum of human happiness.

Mr. Edward Crowne is, as Clerk, the veteran officer of the Tottenham Urban District Council. He first entered the public service of the District in 1869, when he came from Greenwich. He was then twenty-five years of age and had had a few years' experience in the office of the Vestry Clerk at Greenwich.

When Mr. Crowne arrived in Tottenham its affairs were managed by a small Local Board consisting of seven members, all of whom have since died, namely, Dr. William Hall, who was the Chairman, and Messrs. Edward Clark, Kirby, Tregellis, Robert Luke Howard, John F. Lovering, and James Brickwell, who was then the Managing Director of the Gas Company.

Thus Mr. Crowne has seen Tottenham evolve from a comparatively insignificant place to its present huge dimensions. In 1869 the population, including Wood Green, was under 18,000. To-day, with a third of the old area cut off, Tottenham has a population of 130,000. In 1869 a penny rate produced something less than £200; now the result is £1,830.

A punctilious man of great method, early imbued with diligent habits, and having a genius for industry, nothing but the nicest exactitude will satisfy Mr. Crowne in respect to attention to any public work passing through his department. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the value to the community of the services rendered by this experienced public officer. So multitudinous are the local interests in the ensuring of which Mr. Crowne is incessantly concerned, that it is impossible in a limited space to do more than briefly glance at a few of them.

Probably, the most important large questions with the minutiae of which he has had to deal for the benefit of Tottenham have concerned the arrangements for the disposal of the sewage of the District; the fight against the Government Water Bill of 1904, which ended triumphantly in the complete recognition of Tottenham's rights; the organization required in relieving the Unemployed under the Act of 1905 and the provision and maintenance of a fire brigade which is one of the finest in the country, owning better appliances and equipment than London.

Evidence of the gratitude felt towards Mr. Crowne for the consistent loyalty which he has shown in safeguarding the affairs of Tottenham was evinced on March 24th, 1906, when he was the recipient of a public testimonial which took the form of a horizontal half length portrait of himself (which is hung in the Council Chamber) and a replica, painted by Mr. Frank Ogilvie, together with a splendidly bound and artistically wrought album containing an address and the names of the subscribers on vellum. At the same time a canteen of solid silver of old English pattern was presented to Mrs. Crowne.

Mr. Crowne's leisure hours are few. In the past they have been mostly devoted to Volunteer work. For twenty-five years he was in the St. George's Corps and afterwards joined the London Rifle Brigade. He is an enthusiastic Freemason, and has been Master of the Eleanor Lodge (of which he is one of the four oldest members) which formerly met at Tottenham but now has its reunions at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street. He is also a Grand Officer for the Province of Middlesex in the Mark Degree.

Over a considerable number of years Mr. Crowne encouraged and aided the Choral Society attached to the Parish Church, for which he was in the earlier times a sidesman; but since the Mission Church of St. Philip the Apostle has been opened, he has identified himself with its work and now fills a similar position there.

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